Part One.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XXI. NO. 15. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIGNING THE PEACE PACT

New Hampshire Officials Want It Ceremonious Event.

PRESIDENT TO BE GIVEN INVITATION

Witte Will Sail September 12 for St. Petersburg.

Senator Benham of New Hampshire Visits Oyster Bay To See the President and Extend Invitation To Be Present When the Treaty Is Signed—New Hampshire Would Entertain Envoys Four Days.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 31.—More time is being required in the preparation of the rough draft of the treaty of peace than was at first thought would be necessary, although the counsellors of Russia and Japan, and the secretaries from each mission, who are aiding them, are laboring all day and far into the night. It was announced that the draft may not be ready to submit to the envoys themselves before Tuesday. Aside from the general desire of the envoys to complete their work here and sail for home, is the fact that official New Hampshire is manifesting a strong determination not only to have the signing of the treaty a ceremonious event, with President Roosevelt as an invited guest, but wishes the pleasure of entertaining the envoys for four days in the White mountains. The people of the state felt proud the day Portsmouth was selected as the place of meeting. Each day the magnitude of the conference, and its far-reaching effects have been brought more forcibly home to them. They realize, however, that without the culminating act the notoriety of their meeting here would be but evanscent, and so they are straining every effort, from Governor McLane and his council down, to have the signatures attached to the convention in the conference room of the navy yard, and by that means indelibly stamp upon the pages of the world's history the record of the "treaty of Portsmouth."

Burnham Visits Roosevelt.

To this end, Senator Burnham has gone to Oyster Bay to talk with President Roosevelt on the subjects of signing of the treaty, and the trip to the White mountains. He will invite him to join in the latter party and endeavor to impress upon him the appropriateness of having the treaty signed on the spot where the differences between the belligerent nations were harmonized and the treaty drafted. If the president wishes to stand higher in the estimation of the people of this state—if that were possible—than he does, he has only to permit himself to be made the central figure in an event which will center the eyes of the world upon this little seaside city.

The mountain trip does, not, however, appeal to M Witte, who announces that he has engaged his passage home for September 12. What spare time there is between the signing of the treaty and that date, he desires to spend in visiting Niagara Falls and Chicago. But the envoys do not care to allow their personal desires to interfere with any wishes the president may have in the matter. In the parlance of the street, it is "up to" Oyster Bay.

The work of preparing the draft is tedious and exacting. Each side has two secretaries to assist the legal advisors. H. W. Dennison, for the Japanese, has Secretaries Ochaiai and Ochiia, and M. DeMartens of the Russians, Secretaries Plancon and Nabokoff.

The councillors themselves are experts on international law, while their secretaries are equally expert in questions requiring special knowledge of conditions existing in the countries affected by the treaty.

Statistical Information Gone Over.

There must be a mass of statistical information of unquestioned accuracy to be sifted for the convenience of the counsellors who are, word by word, phrasing by agreement which has been reached regarding the future of Liao Tung peninsula, Port Arthur and Dalny, Korea, Saghalien and Manchuria. Five articles of the treaty, including the first three of these subjects, the territorial integrity of China and the evacuation of Manchuria, have been agreed upon. Each side draws up its own own version, following the lines of the protocols of the conference, and compares them as to text and phraseology. As each article is completed, it is laid aside and the next one taken up, according to agreement. When the first complete draft is finished, a meeting of the envoys will be called to pass upon it. When a draft is finally made to the satisfaction of the envoys it will be transferred to parchment in French and English and be signed. It cannot be told at this time how many articles the treaty will contain.

Prominent Official Denies.

St. Petersburg, Aug 31.—The correspondent of the Scripps-McRae Press association was able today to secure an interview with one of the most prominent officials in Russia on the subject of the peace settlement and future developments in Russia, in which he said:

"Russia needs every penny she can get to restore her financial balance. The outside world has no idea how terrible the strain of the war has been upon the Russian exchequer.

"Agrarian disorders are assuming enormous proportions, and the starvation of millions of peasants is imminent. Russia will have to spend very large sums in relief work to prevent an uprising during the coming winter.

"President Roosevelt's initiative for peace deserves the heartfelt thanks of all Russians. But for him the war would probably have been continued, and anarchy would have broken out in the interior this winter.

"The talk about peace being deplored in influential Russian circles is nonsense. Peace has come at the most opportune time when we were nearing the end of our resources, and when, as known in the innermost circles of the Czar's advisors, General Linevitch's position was hopeless."

Publication Caused Sensation.

St Petersburg, Aug 31.—A sensation has been caused here by an article which appears in the Novoe Vremya today, written by the editor, M. Souvorin, in which he declares that Russia accepted the peace terms offered by Japan only as a temporary measure. Russia, Souvorin declares, will take a rest, and will then "travel again."

WAR BETWEEN WESTERN RANCHERS

Raid of Cattle Men on Sheep Raisers Worst in History.

Basin, Wy., Aug 31.—The old war between the cattle raisers and sheep men has broken out again in the Big Horn basin. The first clash resulted in the killing of a flock of 8,000 sheep in one herd, the property of L. A. Gantz, whose range is on Snell creek. It was the worst raid in the hostory of the war between the two factions, and further trouble is anticipated, as both the sheepmen and cattlemen are guarding their herds.

Awarded Contract.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Pacific yesterday afternoon, contracts were awarded for grading practically all of the road between Oakland and Salt Lake City. The company refuses to give details concerning contracts or the names of the successful bidders. Eleven million dollars is involved. The announcement is made that the work will be hastened.

Witte Will Visit Chicago.

Chicago, Aug 31.—Prince Engalitcheff, Russian vice consul, and S. Shimizu, Japanese consul, today were informed that both Sergius Witte and Baron Komura may visit Chicago within the next two weeks. M. Witte probably will arrive in the city with his full suite. Russian citizens and many organizations of his countrymen will honor the peace envoy.

KID BRYSON IS GAME BUT IS OUT-CLASSED

Referee Stops Fight To Prevent Brutality.

The Kid Gives His Opponent a Hard Struggle, but Hard Punches Put Him Out of the Contest as the Gong Sounds.

Cincinnati, Aug 31.—Game, but badly outclassed, was Kid Bryson of Evansville, in his contest with Andy Bozenah at the Riverview Athletic club last night. Bryson fought three fast rounds, giving blow for blow until he was put down with a right swing on the jaw. He got up and was right back at his opponent, but four more hard punches rendered Bryson almost helpless, and Referee Gene Lutz stopped the contest to avoid brutality just as the gong sounded for the end of the third round.

VERMONT LAUNCHED

Christened by the Daughter of Governor Bell.

MANY GUESTS ARE AT THE LAUNCHING

One of the Largest Battleships of the Navy.

Its Length on the Water Line Is 450 Feet—Has a Displacement of Sixteen Thousand Tons—Must Make a Speed of Eighteen Knots—Hull Is Splendidly Protected — Its Batteries.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 31.—In the presence of a large company of invited guests and a crowd of spectators, the big battleship Vermont was successfully launched at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding company here at 10 30 o'clock today. The new craft was christened by Miss Jennie Bell, younger daughter of Charles J. Bell governor of Vermont.

Miss Bell, in christening the warship, used a bottle of champagne, which was broken over the bow of the vessel as the craft easily and gracefully started down the ways.

Governor Bell was accompanied from Vermont by his staff and a large number of prominent people of that state.

Governor Douglas and staff of Massachusetts attended. Others present were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and Commander A. G. Boutakoff, Russian naval attache at Washington.

Dimensions of the Ship.

The Vermont is one of the largest and most powerful battleships yet laid down for the navy. The general dimensions are as follows:

Length of load water line, 450 feet; breadth extreme at load water line, 76 10-12 feet; displacement, 16,000 tons, mean draught to bottom of keel, 24½ feet; gross draught full load, about 26¾ feet, total bunker capacity, 2,000 tons.

The requirements call for a trial speed at sea for four hours of eighteen knots. The hull is of steel throughout, fitted with docking and bilge keels. In the main battery, there will be four twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, eight eight inch breech-loading rifles, twelve seven-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, twelve three-inch, fourteen one-pounder rapid-fire guns; twelve three-pounders and semi-automatic guns, six one-pounder automatic guns, two one-pounder semi-automatic guns, two three-inch field pieces, two machine guns, caliber 1.30, and six automatic guns, caliber .30.

Width of Armor.

The hull is protected by the water line by a complete belt of armor nine feet, three inches wide, having a maximum thickness of eleven inches.

The engines will be of the vertical twin screw, four cylinder, triple expansion, type of a combined ship of 16,500 tons. There will be twelve boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type placed in six water-tight compartments. The vessel is designed as a flagship, and the arrangements of quarters will provide ample accommodations for a flag officer, chief of staff, nineteen ward room officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers and not less than 761 men, including sixty marines.

BLACK HAND THROWS BOMB IN NEW YORK

Wealthy Contractor Threatened by the Mafia.

Explosion Wrecks the Front of the House, but None of the Family Is Injured—Neighborhood Greatly Excited.

New York, Aug 31.—A bomb was exploded against the house of Michael Palladina, a wealthy contractor, No. 417 east 116th street, last night, carrying out the threats made in many letters recently received by Palladina threatening his life if he did not pay $2,000 to those who signed themselves "Black Hand."

The bomb wrecked the front of the house. All of the Palladina family escaped injury, but the neighborhood was thrown into the highest excitement.

RUSSIAN MINISTER BOULIGAN, WHO HAS RESIGNED.

Alexander Gregorevitch Bouligan, who has resigned his position as minister of the interior of Russia, is generally regarded as the most potent enemy of reform in the czar's domains. He is said to be hated by the people, and his resignation is taken by them as an augury of improvement in political conditions. Bouligan succeeded Sviatopolk-Mirsky as minister of the interior, the latter's predecessor having been Sergius Witte, now so prominently in the public eye.

THANKS THE PRESIDENT

Congratulates Him on Successful Issue of Conference.

RUSSIA GRATEFUL FOR FRIENDSHIP

Nicholas Expresses Appreciation of the Part Played by the President in Bringing About the Peaceful Ending of the War Between Two Great Nations.

Oyster Bay, Aug 31.—President Roosevelt received today from the emperor of Russia his thanks for the efforts put forth in behalf of peace and credits him with having brought the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The message from Nicholas is as follows:

"Peterhof, Alexandria, Aug. 31.—President Roosevelt: Accept my congratulations and earnest thanks for having brought the peace negotiations to a successful conclusion, owing to your personal energetic efforts. My country will gratefully recognize the great part you have played in the Portsmouth peace conference. "Nicholas."

Congratulatory Telegrams.

There were also the following telegrams:

"Ischl, August 31.—To the president of the United States of America: On the occasion of the peace just concluded, I hasten, Mr. President, to send you my friendliest felicitations on the result of your intervention. May the world be blessed with many years' continuance of peace undisturbed. "Franz Joseph."

"Cleveland, O., Aug. 31.—To the president: Please accept my hearty congratulations on your successful efforts for peace. "John D. Rockefeller."

Vice President Fairbanks telegraphed: "Accept my heartiest congratulations on your great achievements. I never doubted the result which would not have been attained without your wise and constant efforts."

General Horace Porter said: "This has been a signal triumph for strenuous intercession."

Governor Glenn of North Carolina: "Endorsed the good work."

Senator, congressmen, governors and prominent men continue to send congratulations.

The Iroquois club of Chicago, a Democratic organization, sends "congratulations and approval of your efforts in bringing peace. By order of the executive committee. "C. F. Gunther."

Secretary Taft Sails for Japan.

Manila, Aug. 31.—The transport Logan carrying Secretary Taft and party has sailed for Japan. Previous to the departure, a notable demonstration was made by the natives who sent many presents to Miss Roosevelt.

IS NOT YET APPROVED

Czar and Mikado Have Not Given Sanction.

ISSUE STILL HANGS IN THE BALANCE

M. Witte Receives No Message from the Czar Commending His Labors. The Envoys Are Nervous—Treaty Drafters Delay Matters for Several Hours.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug 31.—The fact has just been discovered that neither the Czar of Russia nor the emperor of Japan has yet approved the peace agreement of the envoys reached at Tuesday's session of the conference. This official sanction must be obtained before the protocol of that meeting can be signed or final action taken upon the treaty now being drafted. In other words, although the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent nations have, as they expressed it, "met in full accord on all their differences," their work will come to naught until these messages of approval are received.

This makes clear the apparent nervousness of the members of the two commissions and corroborates the information which has come to the Scripps-McRae Press association through a highly important and confidential source that the Czar has notified M. Witte of the existence of a widespread belief in court circles in Russia that General Linevitch should be permitted to try issues with Field Marshal Oyama near Harbin before peace terms are formally determined upon.

Issue Hanging in the Balance.

Peace has been fully decided upon in Portsmouth, but the issue of war or peace was still hanging in the balance at noon today in St Petersburg and Tokyo. M. Witte keeps closely confined to his apartments. It was understood that one of the first of messages he received was from the Czar. This is now found to be an error. He has received no message thus far from his government in any manner commending the result of his labors here, although it had been announced that the modification by Japan of her demands was made upon the laying down of the Czar's ultimatum by Witte.

Envoys Are Nervous.

There is no concealing the fact that nervousness exists. While it is believed that the two governments will respond shortly, maybe before this day draws to a close, the danger of delay in approving and signing the protocol of the peace agreement is fully recognized. Witte is grave but hopeful that his war enemies may not triumph. It emphasizes the utterance of the president at Oyster Bay yesterday when he remarked: "Whistle softly; we are getting into thin timber, but are not yet out of the woods."

It also adds a greater significance to Witte's message of notification to the Czar, when he concluded: "We have applied to the execution of your orders all our intelligence and our Russian hearts. We beg your majesty mercifully to forgive that we have been unable to do more."

A significant feature in this connection is the postponement of today's meeting of the treaty drafters from 9:30 until 4 o'clock.

All the information vouchsafed is that action was taken upon the request of the Japanese counsellor.

This may or may not have have any connection with the delay in hearing from the Czar and Mikado.

It would be going too far to say that all work of the treaty has been suspended pending these advices, but postponement at this time, when every energy of the envoys has been to finish their labors and depart, is doubly significant.

RUSSELL SAGE'S CAT STRAYED AWAY

Reward of $10 Offered by the Aged Financier for Its Return.

New York, Aug. 31.—Groups of excited men argued on the curbs of Wall and Broad streets this morning.

"He's sick," exclaimed one. "He must be sick."

"The market will go to pieces," groaned another.

"Poor man, he's weakening fast," sighed a third.

The cause of the furore was this little advertisement in a newspaper:

"Ten dollars reward will be paid for the return of large Maltese cat to No. 632 Fifth avenue."

This is the home of Russell Sage. It was the family cat that was lost and the $10 reward is to come out of the $80,000,000 the financier has laid up for a rainy day. Some wise old observers remarked that the advertisement must be a hoax.

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT

Great Ovation Given Roosevelt at the Hippodrome.

THREE FLAGS ARE INTERTWINED

John W. Gates Proposes Three Cheers for the President, Which Are Given with a Will—Six Thousand People Witness the Interesting Sight—Band Plays Anthem.

New York, Aug. 31.—President Roosevelt received a remarkable ovation at the opening of the big hippodrome last night. Six thousand people were listening to the band playing the national anthem. Suddenly from the lofty proscenium was dropped a great triple banner with the colors of Russia and Japan at the right and left entwining the Stars and Stripes, on which was a portrait of President Roosevelt. In a twinkling the audience to a man sprang to its feet. The cheers that rent the air made the great mass of stone and steel fairly tremble. No national convention ever gave lustier voice to the worship of a hero. The music of the band was lost in the general pandemonium. John W. Gates, who sat in one of the boxes, sprang to his feet. "Three cheers for President Roosevelt," he shouted. The cheers rang back like surges of the ocean and then the audience settled back to witness the show.

DOUBLE MYSTERY AT CANTON OHIO

Dead Body of a Babe Found in Engineer's Office

Taken in Connection with the Death of a Woman from Alliance, the Police Are Investigating — Young Man Detained at City Prison.

Canton, O., Aug. 31.—The police are endeavoring to solve a double mystery. The finding of the corpse of an infant in a room of the city engineer's department in the city hall and the death of Mrs. Amanda Hepp, a former Alliance woman, well-to-do, at the Stark county infirmary Monday are being investigated. Detained in the city prison is Martin Fitzgerald. He admits he was with the woman Sunday. Fitzgerald has been telegraphed money by relatives in Minneapolis to come to that city to see his aged mother, who is near the point of death.

Fire Destroys Lumber.

Newport, Wash., Aug. 31.—Fire destroyed 8,000,000 feet of lumber and twenty-five houses at Priest River, Idaho. Loss $300,000.

ABBEY ROAD HOUSE GONE

The Notorious Resort Goes Up in Smoke.

CHARLES ADAMS DIES IN THE FLAMES

Other Inmates of the House Are Severely Injured.

The Famous Building Is the Resort of Noted Pugilists and Sports on Both Coasts—Money and Valuables Are Supposed To Be in the Ruins of the Old Abbey—Some of the Particulars.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—The Abbey road-house, one of the most notorious resorts in the Middle West, burned to the ground Thursday. One man was burned to a crisp, a woman was fatally injured, and another badly burned. The fire started in the kitchen, supposedly as the result of a gasoline explosion.

Charles Odom, thirty-two, piano player, Cairo, Illinois, was burned to death.

Mrs. May Odom, twenty-eight, wife of Charles Odom, badly cut in fall on broken bottles and internally injured.

Mrs. Katherine Pittner, fifty-six, mother of Jake Pittner, the proprietor of the Abbey, badly burned about the arms and body; Carrie Schick, twenty-three, badly burned about the hands.

Charles Odom, a piano player, occupied a second floor room with his wife, Mrs. May Odom. They were both asleep when the flames broke out, and the room was filled with smoke and flames when they awoke. Odom saw the danger, and told his wife to jump. She was panic-stricken, and failed to understand. In order to save her life, Odom forced her to jump from the window. She fell on a pile of broken bottles. Odom failed to escape and was dead when found.

In the ruins of the building there is supposed to be about $4,000 in gold and other coin, while several hundred dollars' worth of diamonds are thought to have been lost.

The building was known in sporting circles from San Francisco to New York. Kid McCoy and other pugilists have trained there. The doors were never closed.

YELLOW FEVER IS ABATING SOMEWHAT

Number of Cases Are Less Since August 20.

The President of the Oyster Commission Desires To Have Quarantine Restrictions Modified — Evidence of Returning Confidence.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 31.—The number of deaths yesterday was four, the smallest since August 20. There were only forty-six new cases, and thus the situation continues to grow brighter.

A number of inquiries are being made as to why the local daily newspapers are no longer publishing the number of cases under treatment and it develops that the United States public health and marine hospital service had made an error in tabulation which will take several days to straighten out.

The president of the state oyster commission has called on the health authorities to ask if some modification could not be made in quarantine, so as to permit of the resumption of the oyster industry. Tomorrow being the 1st of September, that industry will again open up with the usual fall activity. The matter is now under advisement.

There are now about sixty cases under treatment at Kenner and Hanson City. Seven new cases and one death, were reported from Patterson and about twelve other cases were reported in the country in yesterday's finals.

St. Francisville, Louisville, held a public meeting and agreed to buy all goods through the mails and requested traveling men not to come there.

A notable evidence of the return of confidence in the situation is the rise in the price of all stocks on the local stock exchange to within a few points of the highest before the fever set it. The street railway's stocks were yesterday within two points of the highest.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TEN ARTICLES COMPLETED

Rapid Progress Is Being Made In Drafting the Treaty of Peace.

WILL BE SIGNED NEXT WEEK

Armistice Agreed Upon by Russia and Japan, and the Proclamation of a Complete Suspension of Hostilities Will Be Issued at Once—Peace Terms the Cause of Dissatisfaction.

Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 1.—Through Baron Komura, the envoy, Japan has agreed to the immediate conclusion of an armistice. Mr. Takahira went to Baron De Rosen's room and explained that he and Baron Komura received instructions to arrange terms of an armistice. Baron Rosen immediately communicated with M. Witte, and it is probable that a meeting will be held during the day for the proclamation of a complete suspension of hostilities preliminary to the arrangement of the details by the two generals upon the battlefield.

Progress has been made in drafting of the treaty of peace. Baron Komura at M. Witte's request, will today probably fix a day for its signature. So readily and well is Mr. De Martens, with Mr. Dennison, performing his delicate and important task of drafting the treaty, that he was able to return from the navy yard to report to M. Witte the practical completion of 10 articles of the treaty. It is expected the treaty will in its entirety consist of 15 articles, exclusive of the preamble. Japan's original demands are said to have numbered 13. Only 12, however, were presented to the Russians, as President Roosevelt is credited with persuading the Japanese plenipotentiaries before the convening of the conference to withdraw one of the conditions, which he regarded as unjust. Whether this thirteenth demand dealt with the fortifications at Vladivostok can not be learned. Having waived three of the demands presented — the indemnity, the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the far east—the Japanese final conditions were nine. Several of these, however, will be divided in the treaty and grouped into two or more articles.

M. Witte is exceedingly anxious to sail for home on Sept. 12. In the meantime he will take leave of President Roosevelt and personally present the thanks of the emperor for the president's assistance. He is therefore doing what he can to hasten the drafting of the treaty, which he would probably be prepared to sign by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, at the latest, unless some obstacle should arise. Difficulties which have thus far appeared have been due to the ambiguous language of certain parts of the daily protocol which form the framework of the treaty. It is here that the authority of the famous international lawyers are proving of assistance to Japan as well as Russia. Both Mr. De Martens and Mr. Dennison, who is also well grounded in international law, are selecting with great care the language of each article, in order that the treaty may furnish no ground for differences in the future, and accurately record the exact spirit as well as the substance of the agreements concluded in the conference by the plenipotentiaries.

WITTE'S BOAST.

Bluffed the Jap Envoys by Holding Out to the End.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1.—In an interview here M. Witte, the Russian envoy, is reported as saying: "You see what one gains by standing firm. I had not the right to accept a compromise, and a rupture seemed likely to enlist the sympathies of all on the side of Japan. President Roosevelt appealed to my patriotism, humanity and good sense. Fortunately I succeeded in holding out to the end. The Japanese could not read in my face what was passing in my heart. From the outset I assumed such an indifferent tone that it eventually carried conviction. When the Japanese presented their written conditions I laid them aside without looking at them and spoke of something else. On leaving the room I intentionally forgot the conditions lying on the table. When one of the Japanese plenipotentiaries drew my attention to this, asking me if I did not wish to take away secret documents, which some one might read, I put the papers carelessly in my pocket. It was thus to the last minute of the negotiations."

Tolstoi's Comment.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—Count Tolstoi received information Tuesday that peace at Portsmouth was practically assured, according to an intimate friend of the family. Commenting then upon peace as an accomplished fact, Count Tolstoi, who is living on his country estate near the village of Yasnaya Poliana, said: "I am indeed very happy to see the end of this fearful butchery, but it is a great pity that this war will not be the last. It can not be the last war because nations will fight each other so long as the social system remains unchanged, so long as opposition and it exists are considered dogmas of society."

Massacreing Armenians.

Tiflis, Sept. 1.—The town of Shusha is besieged by Tartars, who are well armed and are massacreing the Armenians.

SERIES OF STRIKES

Inaugurated by the Chicago Printers. Nineteen Houses Affected.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—An acute stage has been reached in a new labor war in Chicago. Nineteen of the larger job printing houses of Chicago are without union compositors, the result of a series of strikes inaugurated by Typographical Union No. 16 against members of the Chicago Typothetae, the purpose of the strikes being to compel the typothetae as an organization to accede to demands for the "closed" shop and that eight hours constitute a day's work. Further strikes are expected in case other houses undertake to do work for concerns at which strikes have been begun as the result of the posting of notices of an intention to inaugurate "open shop" and "nine hours" where, it is claimed, contrary conditions had been the rule. Among the establishments at which the latest strikes were inaugurated were Poole Brothers, M. A. Donohue & Company and the Methodist Book Concern.

Praise the President.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—The Russkoi Slovo, having the largest circulation in Moscow, published a two-column eulogy of President Roosevelt and the part he has played during the last three months, saying in conclusion: "To the memories of the Russian and Japanese peoples, the personality of President Roosevelt is crowned with the halo of peace and will last forever." The liberal papers of Moscow made no attempt to conceal their joy at the conclusion of peace.

COMPENSATION

Of the Members of Isthmian Advisory Board of Engineers.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt signed an executive order fixing the compensation of the members of the advisory board of engineers of the isthmian canal and the amount the government will pay them for personal expenses. Each member of the board will receive $5,000 on the completion of the report on the canal plans which the board is to make.

Depew Indebtedness Paid.

New York, Sept. 1.—Announcement was made by the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance society that the indebtedness to the society of the Depew Improvement company was paid, the principal and interest amounting to $293,850.82. The correspondence incident to the transaction was also, at the suggestion of President Paul Morton, made public, to the end, Mr. Morton said, that an impression unjust to Senator Chauncey M. Depew might be removed.

Import Strike Breakers.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 1.—Eighteen hundred Hungarian miners have been imported from Virginia to Beattyville, Lee county, to take the places of striking miners. The miners struck at the Richardson mine, and fears of a clash are rife. Much bitterness is held against the foreigners. It is said the men will be guarded in their work.

Root's Movements.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 1. — Elihu Root, the American secretary of state, returned from Labrador by the mail boat and left for New York. Mr. Root expressed great gratification that peace should have been accomplished at Portsmouth, believing that the best interests of the entire world were promoted thereby.

Lajoie Again Injured.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—Captain Lajoie of the Cleveland American league ball team was struck on his injured ankle with a batted ball and will have to quit the game for an indefinite time. Third Baseman Bradley and Catcher Bemis are on the sick list.

BASEBALL.

National League.

AT PITTSBURG—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Phillippi and Gibson; Brown, Egan and Leahy.

Second Game.										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	*	10	14	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	6	11	0

Batteries — Flaherty, Case and Peitz; Thielman and Leahy.

AT NEW YORK—										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	14	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	2

Batteries—Nichols, Pittinger and Doolin; McGinnity, Wiltse and Bresnahan.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
N. Y.	88	34	.710	Chi'g'o	61	57	.517
Pitts.	79	43	.648	St. L.	46	76	.377
Chica.	70	50	.583	Bost.	39	83	.320
Phila.	63	55	.534	Brook.	37	80	.316

American League.

AT CLEVELAND—										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries — Joss and Clarke; Waddell and Schreck.

AT ST. LOUIS—										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	1

Batteries — Petty and Sugden; Dineen and Criger.

AT DETROIT—										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	*	5	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Donovan and Warner; Powell and McGuire.

AT CHICAGO—										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	2	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Batteries — Smith and McFarland, Jacklitsch and Heydon.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Phila...	69	44	.611	Bost...	56	54	.509
Chica...	65	45	.591	Det't...	53	60	.469
Cleve...	61	53	.535	Wash..	47	65	.420
N. Y. ..	55	52	.514	St. L. .	41	74	.356

American Association.

AT ST. PAUL—St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 2. Second: St. Paul, 9; Toledo, 0.

AT KANSAS CITY — Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 0.

AT MINNEAPOLIS — Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 3.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum..	86	45	.654	Ind'ls.	61	68	.473
Milw...	77	50	.606	St. P.	61	67	.477
Minn...	75	53	.586	Toledo	47	83	.362
Louis..	68	61	.527	K. C....	40	87	.315

DYNAMITE IN A BALLOON

Aeronaut Meets Death at a Height of Two Thousand Feet.

WAS BLOWN INTO SHREDS

Three More Arrests Made In Connection With the Grand Reservoir Outrage—Railway Reported to Have Changed Hands—Forged Pay Checks In Saloons—News of Ohio.

Greenville, O., Sept. 1.—In sight of 25,000 persons Professor John Baldwin, 27, was blown to atoms here by the explosion of six sticks of dynamite while 1,500 feet in the air. His wife and three children were among the spectators who witnessed the tragedy.

Baldwin has been giving daily exhibitions at the county fair here. He would ascend several thousand feet in the air and explode dynamite at intervals. Thursday afternoon he mounted 1,500 feet in the air. Every eye among the thousands of spectators below watched him until he became almost a mere speck. Suddenly a great cloud of smoke appeared. It hid the airship from view, the spectators supposed, as the balloon had vanished completely from sight. In another moment the sound of the explosion reached the straining ears of the watchers, but the airship did not again appear.

For a moment the crowd waited expectantly, thinking that a view of the aeronaut would be obtained through a rift in the smoke. Then a groan of horror rose from the multitude. The airship had vanished.

Searchers immediately began looking for fragments of the wrecked airship. A half mile away they found pieces of silk cloth from which the balloon was made and splinters of the basket-like framework on which the aeronaut had been perched. Scattered about a 20 acre field were found fragments of Baldwin's body. The distance at which the remnants of the airship fell was so great that the crowds had not seen the fragments fall.

No one can tell how the accident occurred. The six sticks of dynamite which Baldwin carried with him exploded simultaneously, as only one report was heard. It is supposed that in igniting the fuse connected with the dynamite he fired the gas in the balloon, and that it exploded, causing the dynamite to explode also.

More Suspects Held.

St. Marys, O., Sept. 1.—Three more arrests in connection with the reservoir dynamite outrages have been made. Isaac Brandon and W. B. Bennett, farmers living along the south bank of the reservoir, and Joseph B. Petrie, a blacksmith living at Montezuma, were arrested. It is now openly charged by the state officers that the farmers in the vicinity of the south bank of the reservoir formed a secret organization and raised a purse of several hundred dollars which was paid to Riley and Parker Wright of Celina for the work of attempting to destroy the bulkhead lock and release the waters of the big artificial lake.

Girl Under Horse's Feet.

Marysville, O., Sept. 1.—Garnet Robinson, the 11-year-old daughter of Allen F. Robinson of Allen township, was fatally injured by a horse while she was driving cows from the pasture. Her bonnet blew off from her head. In attempting to pick up the bonnet the horse reared and came down upon her head and shoulders with its feet. Her skull was fractured and her spine injured.

Piano Player Perished.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—The Abbey roadhouse, near Chester Park, burned from a gasoline explosion. Charles Odom of Cairo, Ill., piano player, lost his life, and his wife is fatally hurt. Two other occupants of the house were slightly injured. The place is well known in sporting circles as training quarters of several well known pugilists.

Railway Changes Hands.

Chillicothe, O., Sept. 1.—It is stated that the control of the stock of the Chillicothe Railway company has passed into the control of President Vaughters of the Citizens' bank, and that Superintendent Myers, who has controlled the road for years, will retire. There has been a deadlock in this company for years.

Father Kidnaps Children.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Mrs. John Shotwell, wife of a former prominent Cincinnati newspaper man, has appealed to the police of Carthage, O., to assist her in locating her two children, aged 7 and 9, who she claims were kidnaped by their father and taken to Lexington, Ky. Shotwell and his wife recently separated.

Boy Caught In Elevator.

Columbus, O., Sept. 1.—Arthur McDowell, 11, received injuries in an accident at the plant of the Winget Concrete Machine works which will probably result in his death. The boy was struck by a freight elevator and fell headlong down the shaft.

Eagle Attacked a Child.

Chillicothe O., Sept. 1.—The 3-year-old child of William Yader, a farmer, was attacked by an eagle and bitten in the face. The father shot the bird.

Boy Killed In Ball Game.

Lima, O., Sept. 1.—Walter Buchanan, 10, while playing baseball, was struck in the stomach by a pitched ball and almost instantly killed.

BALLPLAYERS

Badly Injured In a Collision Between a Trolley and a Bus.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1. — Seven members of the Louisville baseball team were injured in a collision between a trolley car and a wagonette in which the club was being taken from the ball park to a hotel. The injured: Ed Kenna, pitcher, bones left arm fractured and dislocated, slight concusson of brain, bones of right hand fractured, nose broken, knee and eye injured, condition serious; Fred Clay, center fielder, contusion of thigh and knee; Larry Quinlan, shortstop, arm cut and sprained, ankle sprained and hands lacerated; Suter Sullivan, captain and first baseman, two toes broken, hand sprained; Nathan Wilbur, secretary of the club, back sprained, possible internal injuries; "Billy" Hallman, right fielder, back sprained; Pitcher Stecher, knee torn and bruised, Roy Brashear, contusions on thigh and hip.

Railway Extension.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system is to have a through line from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., traversing rich coal fields in Kentucky and making the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Pere Marquette system a coal and iron ore carrier. President Zimmerman said: "Work has been undertaken on the construction of a bridge from Ashland to Ironton. We propose building a railroad 125 miles long into Kentucky, where we have acquired 350,000 acres of coal lands and will build coke ovens and other development work. We expect the output of these mines to be from two and a half to three million tons a year."

ALLIANCE

Between England and Japan as Outlined by the Treaty.

London, Sept. 1. — The new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance contains an important modification binding either power to come to the assistance of the other if attacked by one, instead, as in the old treaty, two powers. This caused inquietude in some quarters, where it is thought to add enormously to Great Britain's responsibility; but on the whole complete satisfaction is expressed as to the scope of the new treaty, as far as it is at present known. It is supposed that the new treaty establishes an unqualified defensive alliance between Great Britain and Japan, and it is believed it is not likely that India is included in the sphere of territory over which the treaty aims for the preservation of the status quo.

Forged Pay Checks.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Forged pay checks of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway have been cashed here by saloon keepers who have been in the habit of cashing similar pay checks for employes. It has been found that the forgery is extensive along the line. An arrest was made at Washington, Ind., and others are expected soon. The swindlers have prepared a good counterfeit of the pay check and have forged the signatures of officers whose names appear on the checks.

New Railroad.

Pelham, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Pelham, Bainbridge and Gulf Railroad company has received a charter. The company purposes to construct a railroad 52 miles long, from this place, where it will connect with the Atlantic Coast line, through Bainbridge to Fairchilds, Ga., on the Chattahoochee river. Ultimately, it is said the road will be extended to some point on the gulf coast. Construction is to be begun at an early date.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Good to prime steers, $5 50@6 50; poor to medium, $4 00@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 10; cows, $2 25@4 75; heifers, $2 25@5 00; canners, $1 50@2 10; bulls, $2 25@4 00; Texas fed steers, $3 50@4 60; western steers, $3 50@5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, $5 00@5 40; fair to choice mixed, $4 25@4 75; native lambs, $5 50@7 00. Calves—$3 50@7 75. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $5 05@5 20; good to choice heavy, $5 25@5 25; rough heavy, $5 00@5 15; light, $5 15@5 25. Wheat—No. 2 red, 80½c. Corn—No. 2, 54c. Oats—No. 2, 25c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Export, good to choice, $5 10@5 85; shipping steers, $4 50@5 00; butcher cattle, $4 15@4 85; heifers, $3 25@4 40; cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 25@3 75; milkers and springers, $20 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $5 25@5 60; mixed, $4 75@5 25; owes, $4 50@5 00; spring lambs, $6 00@8 25. Hogs—Heavy and mediums, $6 50@6 55; Yorkers, $6 40@6 50, pigs, $6 00@6 20; grassers, $5 50@6 25; roughs, $5 00@5 60; stags, $4 00@4 50.

PITTSBURG — Cattle, Choice, $5 50@5 75; prime, $5 30@5 50; tidy butchers, $4 10@4 85; heifers, $2 50@4 40; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 50@3 75; fresh cows, $20 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers $5 50@5 80, mixed, $4 50@5 35; culls and common, $2 00@3 50; yearlings, $3 00@6 25; spring lambs $5 00@8 00. Hogs—Prime heavy, $5 15@5 17½; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $5 50@5 55; light Yorkers, $5 25@5 40; pigs, $5 00@5 15; roughs, $4 00@5 00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle, Steers, choice fat, $4 85@5 25; common and rough, $3 50@4 15; heifers, $3 25@3 75; cows, $2 00@2 75; bulls, $2 75@3 00; milkers and springers, $15 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, $7 00@7 50; culls, $5 00@6 00; wethers, $4 75@5 25; ewes, $3 75@4 50. Calves—$7 75 down. Hogs—Mixed weights, $6 45; medium heavy, $6 45; Yorkers, $6 45; stags and roughs, $4 00@5 10.

NEW YORK — Cattle: Native steers, $5 50@5 75; bulls, $2 25@3 70; cows, $1 25@3 25. Calves—Veals, $5 50@7 00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 50@5 00; culls, $2 50@3 00; lambs, $6 62½@8 35; culls, $4 50@5 00. Hogs—$5 60@5 70. Wheat—No. 2 red, 84c. Corn—No. 2, 60½c. Oats—Mixed, 29@29½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 82½@82½c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye—No. 2, 53c. Lard—$7 65. Bulk meats—$8 62½. Bacon—$9 75. Hogs—$5 80@5 25. Cattle—$2 00@5 00. Sheep—$2 75@4 50. Lambs—$5 00@7 75.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 82½c; corn, 65c; oats, 27¼c; cloverseed, $6 50.

DISPLEASED ARE JAPANESE

Press Claims Fruits of Arms Are Lost by Weak Diplomacy.

SCENT DISHONORABLE TERMS

Remarkable Absence of Rejoicing Noted on the Receipt of News of Conclusion of Peace—Public Had Expected a Rupture at Portsmouth. Discontent In Russia.

Tokyo, Sept. 1.—A remarkable absence of rejoicing is one of the most striking features attendant upon the receipt of the news of a practical conclusion of peace has been reached. The kind of reception that awaits definite news will depend entirely upon the nature of the terms. It is generally feared that extensive concessions have been made by Japan. It has been generally expected by the public that there would be a rupture at Portsmouth in view of what was termed Russia's obduracy in refusing the payment of indemnity.

The Jiji says: "An agreement arrived at without a rupture can only mean that great concessions have been made by our plenipotentiaries. A peace concluded upon such terms can never satisfy the nation."

The Mainichi says: "We are disappointed. We only hoped that there would be a suspension of the peace conference. It is impossible under the circumstance to conclude an honorable peace. The fruits of our arms have been lost by weak diplomacy. Japan victorious in the field has been defeated in the conference chamber."

The Nichinichi says: "We feel surprised, and wonder that peace could have been concluded when everything indicated the impossibility of making Russia accept the vital demands of our terms. In the absence of official confirmation of the terms it is impossible to form a final opinion, but the indications are that nothing will insure peace with terms that are not honorable."

The papers are generally angry and say that peace obtained upon the terms reported is a humiliating one.

National Pride Hurt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Judging from the press comment on peace it would appear that while pleased with the prospect of the removal of further bloodshed from the far east, a large portion of the public is unable to reconcile itself to the loss of territory, however insignificant. The national pride seems to be offended by the cession of part of the island of Sakhalin. Many of the utterances show evidences of regret that the army had not been given another chance to try the fortune of war, though no one questions or underrates the humanity of the course followed by President Roosevelt, the plenipotentiaries, and Emperor Nicholas. The tone of many of the utterances concerning peace induces one to believe that a further sacrifice of human lives would not be unacceptable if the national self-respect could be regained thereby. One word of disapproval of the terms from Tokyo suggesting that Japan did not desire to be bound by the terms might result in a flare-up here in defense of war and the national honor.

Alleged Election Frauds.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—Peter J. Wagner, assessor of the Thirty-seventh division of the Twentieth ward, was held in $1,500 bail, and Lewis J. Buck, William G. Turner and Lawrence Farrell, election officers of the division, were each held in $1,000 bail, charged with conspiring to make false returns of the February election. John H. Fullmer, Republican leader of the division, was arrested in the hearing room and held in $500 bail, charged with intimidating a witness and obstructing justice. The Twentieth ward is in the fashionable section of the city. Testimony was offered to show that men who had been dead for years were voted, and that persons who had not lived in the division for years were placed on the assessor's list and their names voted.

Skeletons of Giants.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Sept. 1. — Two skeletons, each measuring more than seven feet in length, were discovered in a gravel pit in Forest, near here. The skulls are as large as those of two ordinary persons, and the thigh bones are almost six inches longer than those of a six-foot man. The bones are in a good state of preservation. It is probable the skeletons, which are thought to be the remains of some prehistoric race, will be sent to Milwaukee for examination.

Harrison Resigns.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 1. — Colonel Russell B. Harrison of Indianapolis, who is here attending the annual reunion of the 160th regiment, Indiana infantry, has resigned as adjutant general of the national order, United Spanish War veterans. Captain William E. English, commander-in-chief, received his resignation a few days ago, and will announce the appointment of his successor at the national encampment to be held next week at Milwaukee.

Robbed of Jewels.

Detroit, Sept. 1.—Mrs. L. W. Waldron, wife of a physician of Louisville, Ky., was robbed of jewels valued at $1,000 at the Wayne hotel. One bellboy is missing and another is under arrest, charged with complicity in the crime.

HARD FIGHT

To Prevent the Cholera From Getting Beyond Control.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The spread of cholera from two localities on the river Welschel five days ago to 34 cases in 12 localities, extending from the Baltic to the river Warthe, 150 miles south, and its appearance in Hamburg, has given an unpleasant thrill to the people of Germany, for it may mean a long and steady fight as in 1892-93 to prevent the disease from getting beyond control. In those years it is estimated that 800,000 persons died in Russia from cholera. The Prussian government is keenly aware of the possibilities of the danger, which so far is not regarded as giving occasion for apprehension. A committee of the cabinet, consisting of Dr. Studt, minister of medical affairs; Herr von Budde, minister of state and minister of public works; Herr Moller, minister of commerce and industry, and Dr. von Bothmann-Hollweg, minister of interior, has the central direction of preventative measures. Numerous bacteriologists have been sent into the infected districts to assist in the surveillance of persons who have contracted cholera. Cautionary notices are published in all the towns and villages within the affected area.

Stranded Circus People.

Grenoble, France, Sept. 1.—The remaining destitute persons belonging to the stranded McCaddon's American circus are in a pitiable condition. The management of the circus has not transmitted funds for their maintenance or repatriation. An influential committee of American residents of Paris is raising a public subscription, and is resolved to sue the circus managers before the courts in the United States for the recovery of the amount expended by the committee.

FUSIONISTS

Seeking a Candidate For Mayor of Greater New York.

New York, Sept. 1.—Representatives of the local political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, including the Citizens' union, the Republican county organizations, the Municipal Ownership league and the German-American league, met to discuss the subject of fusion in the coming mayoralty campaign. When R. Fulton Cutting announced that the Citizens' union had no other candidate in mind than District Attorney William Traverse Jerome, the statement called forth much questioning as to Mr. Jerome's views on the issues of the day, including municipal ownership. The discussion of Mr. Jerome was so strong that the conference was adjourned for a week without reaching any further conclusion than the appointment of a committee to consider possible candidates.

Prodigious Contract.

New York, Sept. 1. — It is learned from reliable sources that the Utah Construction company has been awarded a contract for constructing about 300 miles of Western Pacific railroad. The contract of the Utah Construction company embraces all the heavy grading and tunneling in the Sierra Nevada mountains. The contractors will commence operations as soon as possible.

Why Conger Resigned.

City of Mexico, Sept. 1.—It is reported here that Mr. Conger resigned his position as American ambassador to this country when asked to go to China and take measures to stop the boycott, the ambassador regarding the Chinese as more or less within their rights in retaliating against American treatment of members of their race on landing in the United States.

To Fumigate Colon.

Colon, Sept. 1.—The sanitary authorities of Panama, in order to improve the health conditions in Colon, have sent over a gang of 200 men to refumigate the town. In the opinion of many persons the present unsatisfactory condition will be unalterable while swamps and marshy tracts of land are allowed to remain on all sides of Colon.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

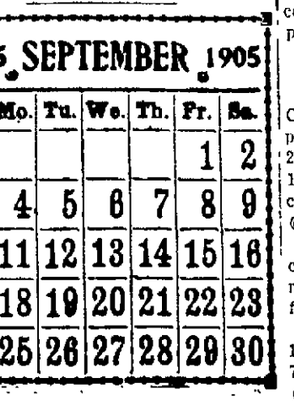
Albert Dowe, 34, was asphyxiated by "black damp" while cleaning a well at Columbus, O.

J. W. Gleitman of New York applied for the appointment of a receiver for the American Machine company of Erie, Pa.

At Santa Fe, N. M., two youthful hunters named James E. Martinez and Hadore Romero were killed by the explosion of a box of dynamite they used for a target.

Jacob Mueller, 83, at one time lieutenant governor of Ohio and consul general to Frankfort-on-the-Main during Cleveland's first administration, died at Cleveland, O., of apoplexy.

Fire which started in the planing mills of the White Pine Lumber company at Priest River, La., destroyed the entire plant, with 8,000,000 feet of lumber and 25 residences. Total loss $275,000.



1905 SEPTEMBER 1905

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

VERY PLEASING HOME WEDDING

Miss Blanch Bonham Weds Mr. LeRoy Zachman.

NUMBER OF FRIENDS WITNESS CEREMONY

Following Congratulations an Elegant Wedding Supper Is Served at the Home of the Bride's Uncle. Wedding Journey to Niagara Falls and Other Points of Interest.

Miss Blanche Bonham and Mr. LeRoy Zachman were united in marriage at 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bonham of Patten street.

Promptly at the appointed hour, to the music of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Nauna Marsh, the contracting couple, attended by Miss Gertrude and Mr. Cicero Zachman, took their positions before a large bank of palms, where, in the presence of about sixty relatives and friends, Rev. A. Edwin Smith performed the marriage ceremony. The Bonham home was beautifully decorated with carnations, smilax and potted bloom. After the congratulations had been extended, the guests went to the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Herbert Sylvester, where an elegant wedding supper was served. Here, Misses Gladys Cleveland, Gladys Humphreys, Margaret and Carrie Morris presided at the supper table, while the punch bowl was attended by Misses Isabel Freeland and Alice Dombaugh.

The bride, who is one of Marion's popular young people, has been employed as a teacher in the public schools, while the groom, who is employed at the City National bank, is a young man of sterling qualities, with a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Zachman left Thursday morning for a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and places of interest in the East. Returning, they will make their home on north Greenwood street.

A LITTLE GHOST STORY IS TOLD

By a Number of Fishermen Back From Michigan

John Ballentine, William Staley, Frank Huntsman, John Hudson, Kirk Lucas, Samuel Mehaffey and William Edsell have returned from Michigan, where they have been enjoying a two weeks' fishing trip.

The members of the party are circulating a story in regard to a ghost scare perpetrated upon Kirk Lucas. For several nights a number of the party slept in an old mill which was said to be haunted. As no signs of the spirit forms were found the first night some of the members decided that they would act in the capacity of the spirits.

On the second night, Frank Huntsman and Kirk Lucas were the only occupants, and after it was thought Lucas had fallen into a sound slumber the remaining members of the party gained entrance to the mill. Huntsman had been left in on the joke and the sound of the earthly spirits had no effect upon him while Lucas became so scared that it was thought for a time that medical aid would have to be summoned. It was with great difficulty that Lucas was induced to remain throughout the camp.

Those desiring a photograph of the teachers' institute recently held at the High school, can get it at Brunskill's Art gallery, south Main street. 234-e-t2-wk-1-c

BOSTON WOOL.

Boston, Aug. 25.—Tomorrow the Commercial Bulletin will say:

"A large amount of territory wools, including new sales and deliveries on contract, has changed hands, which is estimated at 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds. Prices are tending upward, and the market is very strong and steady. Sales have been made in fleeces at slight concessions, and it is said that conditions preclude any very substantial transactions. Pulled wools, whenever available, sell readily at top prices. The season for Australian and South American wools is practically over, although it is said that from 1,500 to 2,000 bales of Australian merinos have been sold during the week.

"The shipments of wool from Boston to date from December 29, 1904, are 153,823,202 pounds. The receipts to date are 268,273,440 pounds."

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Butter—Creamery, extra jobbing 20½; prices to retailers 21½; prints 22½; firsts 19½@20; seconds 17@17½; renovated 18@18½; dairies, cooleys 18½; firsts 17; ladies 16½@17; packing stock 15½@16.

Eggs—Fresh stock at mark, new cases included 13¼@16¾; cases returned 13@16½; firsts 18; prime firsts 20; extra high grade 22.

Live poultry—Turkeys per pound 12@20; chickens, fowls 11; roosters 7; springs 12 per pound; ducks 10½@11; geese $4@$6 per dozen.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

JAPAN IS PRAISED

Its Greatest Victory Achieved at Portsmouth.

SHOWS WISDOM AND JUDGMENT

Sets Example for Rest of the World.

What It Loses in Indemnity It Doubly Gains in the Respect of All Civilized Countries—President Roosevelt the Victor in the Final "Battle"—Comments of Press and Notables.

London, Aug. 30—The morning papers, while sharing the astonishment of the public at the unexpected nature of the peace terms, accorded the greatest praise to Japan for having chosen so magnanimous a course

The Chronicle attributes the decision which led to peace to the emperor of Japan himself, and says:

The emperor and his advisers have kept their judgments clear. They know that Russia would not pay, because she could not, and that at the end of another eighteen months' war, while Japan's debt would be doubled, Russia would still be less able to pay an indemnity.

"That is why we consider even from the financial side that Japan has chosen the wiser course. The guidance of the Far East is now in Japan's hands."

Daily Graphic.

The Daily Graphic considers that "coming from a victorious power on the eve of further victories, such concessions point to a higher code of ethics than that which prevails in any of the European nations Whether her magnanimity will prove costly in the future, it is impossible to say, but in any case, Japan secures the respect of the world, and that is an asset which may perhaps not prove more valuable than many fortresses"

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The optimists have turned out to be right Few, at any rate, in England, believed that Japan would give way on the question of indemnity. They thought, rather, that if peace was to be concluded, Russia would yield at the last moment when she found Japan inflexible

"The thanks of the world both to Russia and Japan will be lasting, and sincere Not until the inner history of this conference is written, shall we know how great a part in securing peace has been played by President Roosevelt"

Another Opinion.

The Daily News says:

"There is nothing in the settlement which is dishonorable to Russia and nothing even to threaten the future of her commerce and peaceful expansion, provided the Pacific ports are left open to all nations.

"Humanity, which has been disfigured by the perpetration of this horrible war, must now resolve that so far as human effort can compass it, this war shall be the last. Its business is to place the peacemaker in power and we rejoice to think that in this great task we can count the services of the head of the American republic. Roosevelt today stands at the head of the world's peacemakers"

Courageous Good Sense.

The Standard expresses the feeling that what the Japanese consented to confidently may be expected to secure for their country the position which at the outset of the negotiations they considered indispensable.

The Daily Mail says that Japan was bold and original enough not to insist upon her right, which is another proof of the wisdom and courageous good sense animating those who have the direction of her affairs.

The Times praises Japan's exhibition of her power and self-restraint, and says that a similar example rarely, if ever, has been witnessed in the history of the world. Continuing, it says.

"Today Japan is beyond question the dominant power in the Far East. We do not feel the slightest uneasiness as to the perfect wisdom of the determination to which she has come"

Not Much Surprised.

The press from time to time was pessimistic. In diplomatic quarters the peace news did not cause so much surprise, because most of the diplomats had felt that peace would result from the conference. The optimistic interview with members of the diplomatic corps which have been cabled to the Scripps-McRae Press association fully explained the view held by the diplomats

While Japan yielded on the question of indemnity, it is estimated here that she will really receive about $200,000,000 through the reimbursement for the care of Russian prisoners, and as represented by the value of the Harbin-Port Arthur railway, as explained in previous despatches.

Japan's action in yielding and her indemnity demand has called forth the greatest praise from all Europe. The feeling prevails everywhere that the little island kingdom has given to the world an unprecedented example in placing peace above pecuniary consideration, and, that by so doing, she has really won a greater victory than any of her successes during the war.

Greater Than Mukden.

The Manchester Guardian says:

"This is a greater victory than that of Mukden and argues for qualities of mind higher than can be displayed on any battlfield"

The Yorkshire Post states:

"The Japanese have won many honors since they threw down the guage to Russia eighteen months ago, but none that stands any higher to their credit than the reverse to which they submitted yesterday."

The Birmingham Post says Japan has proved herself as great in peace as in war Practically all the European press takes the same view of the concessions made at the conference yesterday

The part played by President Roosevelt also comes in for the plaudits of the press and people. To him is largely given the credit for ending the war, and his action is regarded as putting the United States on the highest international plane which that country has yet reached. It is admitted everywhere that no other of the world's rulers could have done the work which Roosevelt did at the peace conference.

Roosevelt, the Victor.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The newspapers devote eulogistic editorials to President Roosevelt The Matin says

"Roosevelt is the great victor. He forced two belligerents who were strangling one another, to meet on neutral ground with the same tranquility that he displayed on the eve of battle at the head of his Rough Riders He is the great victor of this battle of giants."

The Petit Journal says:

"All honor is due to President Roosevelt. As the promoter of this conference, he is a benefactor to humanity"

The Petit Parisian says:

"The result is due to one man, President Roosevelt The Russians and the Japanese and the whole world owe a debt of gratitude to him"

The Figaro says:

"Japan has shown moderation in her hour of victory She understood that a peace which humiliates cannot be a lasting peace"

Ground to Study.

Chicago is wonderfully puffed up because a boy of thirteen arrested another at the point of a pistol and brought him into a police station Better take a second thought, also a third, and several more.—Columbus Dispatch

SCHOOL SHOES.

There is not another store in Marion better able to supply the right kind of shoes for your boy or girl. Our shoes are made for wear—solid, all leather and well-made, at

98c to $1.75

Try this department. You'll save 25c to 50c on each pair

D. B. Goodsell

North Main Street. Opp. Court House.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Receives Credit and Praise from All Quarters.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT OVER WIRE

"Splendid Victory for Peace," Says Gibbons.

Joy of Chief Executive Is Somewhat Subdued, Because Situation Is Still "Extremely Delicate"—"By No Means Out of the Woods" Is the Way He Puts It—Much Remains To Be Done.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 30—Congratulatory messages continue pouring in upon President Roosevelt, and come from all parts of the world and classes of people Among the stacks that crowd his desk are the following:

"London, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt: Heartiest, warmest congratulation. "Jusserand."

"Paris, Aug. 30—President Roosevelt Profoundly happy at result of negotiations which assures peace honorable to both nations and in which you have taken so fruitful a part. "Cassini."

From Durand.

"Lennox, Mass, Aug 30.—Secretary to president. Please submit to president my most cordial congratulations upon success of his efforts to bring about peace. "Durand"

"Amherst, Mass, Aug. 29—The president: I beg to offer my hearty congratulations for the successful conclusion of peace for which the whole world, especially the Orient, is ever indebted to you

"Chentug Liang Chang."

"Washington, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt: I beg to offer to you, Mr. President, on behalf of the Italian government and of myself, as representative of my august sovereign, heartfelt congratulations for your great success in re-establishing peace. Italy, who, since her constitution, has endeavored to be an element and factor of harmony among nations, greatly admires and praises the work you brought on so advantageously for the benefit of humanity

"Mayer Des Planches, Italian ambassador."

Splendid Victory.

"Baltimore, Md., Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt. Accept hearty congratulations on your splendid victory for peace.

"Cardinal Gibbons"

"Janesville, Wis. Aug 29—President Roosevelt: Accept congratulations. Your successful efforts to secure peace between Russia and Japan reflect credit on the nation.

"William J Bryan"

"New York, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt. I join with all the world in giving you the chief credit for the welcome peace.

"John W. Foster."

The joy that fills the heart of President Roosevelt over the brilliant outcome of his move for peace is somewhat subdued because of the fact that the situation is still "extremely delicate," to use a diplomatic expression.

Senators and congressmen have wired congratulations Senator Albert Beveridge words his comment as follows:

"Portland, Me, Aug. 29.—The President. Congratulations is too poor a word. This historic accomplishment marks you as the first statesman of the world. You did it—you and not another. All mankind knows it and applauds. Personally I rejoice more than I can say.

"Albert Beveridge."

Out of the Woods.

"We have reached that point in the forest where the trees are thinning, but we are by no means out of the woods," is the expressive way the president sized up the situation late last night.

Much remains to be accomplished at Portsmouth and the nerves of the plenipotentiaries, especially of the Russians, are in such a badly shattered condition that the smallest stumbling block might upset the whole fair structure of peace that the world is so extravagantly praising today.

Mindful of this danger, the president is exercising more than his usual care in wording his communications to the envoys. The president believes that the preparation of a treaty will be completed in a comparatively short space of time. Before the envoys leave for their homes, the president will entertain them at Sagamore Hill.

President's Plans.

In order to avoid any possible unpleasantness that might arise, were the Japanese and Russians to be entertained simultaneously, the president will probably have them come separately, the Japanese on one day and the Russians on another. The president will probably prepare a brief statement in the near future, setting forth the successive steps in the negotiations, as seen from his point of view, and concluding with his personal comment upon the results achieved. It is understood that in this statement the president will pay high praise to the Japanese envoys for the courtesy they displayed throughout the trying times, to him as intermediary, as well as to their opponents, and above all, for the magnificent magnanimity they displayed in waiving all claim to indemnity.

Urgent Letter.

F. J. V. Frei has received another letter from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, urging him to make haste in the settlement of his affairs in this country and take charge of a hotel there. Mr. Frei has decided to accept the proposition, and will leave as early as possible.

ON ACCOUNT OF YELLOW FEVER

Former Marion County Boy Will Go to Seattle.

A letter from Lee Garvin, a former Marion county boy, who has been playing fast ball with the St. Joseph, Missouri, team, states that he is now signed with the Little Rock team, will probably go to Seattle for the rest of the season, most of the players having been released to go where they like until yellow fever conditions have changed.

Garvin is a son of William Garvin, who formerly resided at Adelaide, and who died recently at Lee's Summit, Missouri.

Receives Sad News.

A. J. Robinson was called to North Lewisburg, Tuesday evening, by a telegram, announcing that his sister had been kicked in the face by a horse and her injuries were such that it was feared she would not recover.

A barking dog occasionally bites the dust.

LOOKING FOR NEW PLANET

May Become Visible During the Eclipse.

BETWEEN SUN AND PLANET MERCURY

Expeditions Sent Out to All Parts of the World With Hope of Catching Glimpse of Mysterious Stranger. Many Witness Phenomenon in Spain.

Chicago, Aug. 30—Science, in gazing at the sun's eclipse today, may see a planet that has been located, but which never has been visible, even by the use of the most powerful telescopes. It's name is Vulcan, and it rushes through space somewhere between the sun and the planet, Mercury, according to the calculations of the astronomers, who several times have located planets under favorable conditions which long have been thought to exist. One of the great objects of the numerous scientific expeditions that have been sent from all parts to the world to the area of total eclipse, is to catch a glimpse, and perhaps to photograph, this mysterious stranger of the heavens

Study of the corona, the mysterious halo which surrounds the sun, also is an important feature of the scientific work.

Scientists of many nations have set up their instruments in the tract of total eclipse

The United States observatory has sent out three parties, one of which is at Burgos, Spain, the second near Valencia, Spain, and the third at Sauk Ahauras, Morocco The Canadian government has sent its representatives to the territory of Ungava.

The eclipse in Chicago was only a partial obscuration of the solar surface, as seen in this city and all over the United States.

Eclipse Is Total.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—It is estimated that over 200,000 foreigners are in Spain to witness the eclipse of the sun today. The railroads are running special trains to northern towns where the eclipse is total

The streets of Madrid have the appearance of a holiday occasion. Nearly everyone has stopped work to witness the eclipse.

An Explanation.

The internal revenue commissioner says the drink habit is decreasing But he doesn't keep tab on the older presses nor the moonshine—Bucyrus Forum.

Where the Fight Should Be Waged.

While the newspapers of the country, almost without exception, are inveighing against automobile racing and urging legislation that will prohibit it, many are losing sight of a far greater evil, and that is the rapidly growing craze for speeding on the highways

Trials of speed made in a professional way, are, we believe, unnecessary, and, as was recently demonstrated by the serious injury of three experienced chauffeurs, exceedingly dangerous. But these trials are held on tracks especially prepared and where the greatest precautions are taken to protect the public The machines are driven by men who are trained to the work and take the risk knowingly. It may be said, therefore, that the liability to accident has been reduced to the lowest point possible for that kind of a contest.

The amateur who likes to let his machine out has no such safeguards thrown about him. He has probably had little experience in automobiling and possesses no technical knowledge of his machine. All he knows is how to turn the lever to make the thing hum, and his craze to go fast does the rest. If he has a party of friends with him, he doesn't seem to appreciate his added responsibility. He travels over rough roads at top speed, is utterly unmindful of the fact that others have rights on the public highways, and, for the moment at least, is transformed into a lunatic.

It is against this sort of thing that the newspapers should wage their campaign. Professional racing is bad enough, but it doesn't jeopardize life as does this barbaris scorching on the public roads. When a machine is driven over a highway at a forty-mile clip, it is dollars to doughnuts that someone is going to get hurt. Let us pray that it will be the fellow whose hand is on the lever, and not the man on foot, nor yet the people who sit behind the chauffeur. For if he doesn't know the danger, he should.—Toledo Blade.

Castro Would Violate the Monroe Doctrine.

It is reported from Venezuela that President Castro proposes to give the German government the exclusive right to navigate the Orinoco river, with control of the custom-houses along its course His object, it is said, is not only to make money, but to flout the United States by indirectly giving a European power a foothold in this hemisphere without actually ceding territory to it. Some of our contemporaries wonder whether such action on the part of Castro would call for the interference of the United States on the ground that the Monroe doctrine has been violated

It is difficult to believe that Emperor William would become a party to such a flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine, but if he should make the attempt, the interference of the United States would not and could not be laggard or indecisive. The president would not need the spur of public opinion in order to deal promptly with the situation. The exclusive navigation of the Orinoco and control of the custom-houses by Germany along its course would constitute, in our opinion, as clear a violation of the Monroe doctrine as though Venezuela had been gobbled entire The consent of Venezuela to the proposition has nothing to do with the case. No doubt the corrupt revolutionists who from time to time obtain control of certain South American republics would have sold their countries over and over again but for the Monroe doctrine President Castro may concoct other schemes for bringing about a clash between the United States and European powers, but they will come to naught so long as the European powers observe the Monroe doctrine. There is not the slightest danger that they will fail to observe it.

The chief danger in South America does not lie in the attempt of any European power to gain a foothold, directly or indirectly but in the tendency of the president through what we regard as a mistaken fear of European aggression, to entangle the United States in the government of the little republics. The protectorate over Santo Domingo may serve at any time as a model for protectorates over Venezuela Costa Rica, Colombia, or any other republic which fails to pay its debts. If Castro is really anxious to make trouble, his most effective method would be to run into debt as largely as possible, to refuse to pay, and then to invite the United States to take charge of the revenues of Venezuela, and pay off its debts According to the Roosevelt interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, the United States would be compelled to do this as soon as European governments, acting in behalf of Venezuela creditors, demanded a settlement. In this manner Castro could feed his grudge while enjoying the pleasant position now occupied by President Morales, of Santo Domingo.

We believe the true "corollary" of the Monroe doctrine to be that foreigners dabbling in South American republic should do so at their own risk, subject to the laws of the country and the caprices of its rulers. The United States should not only refuse to collect by force the "claims" of its own adventurers, but it should refuse to permit European governments to use force. Such a policy should be made a part of the Monroe doctrine. It would not only keep European powers out of South America, but it would keep the United States out, which is just as important.—Washington Post.

HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR AND ITS COST BRIEFLY TOLD

Feb. 6, 1904—Minister Kurino demands his passports at St. Petersburg

Feb. 8.—First attack on Port Arthur

April 13—Battleship Petropavlovsk blown up at Port Arthur and 750 men lost, including Admiral Marakoff and the painter, Verestchagin

April 30—Battle of Yalu river.

May 26-27—Battle of Kinchaw and Nanshan.

June 15-16—Battle of Telissu, sealing the fate of Port Arthur.

July 6—Oyama starts for front.

July 23-25—Severe defeat of the Russians at Taschichao

Aug 10—Naval fight off Round island and dispersal of the Russian fleet

Aug. 14—Cruiser Rurik sunk in Korea strait

Aug 28-Sept. 4—Battle for possession of Liaoyang.

Oct. 6-14—Battle of Sha river.

Nov. 30—203-Meter Hill at Port Arthur taken by the Japs.

Jan. 1, 1905—Surrender of Port Arthur

Jan 25-28—Grippenberg defeated at Sandiapu

Feb 26-March 12—Battle of Mukden.

April 8—Baltic fleet enters Chinese waters.

May 27-28—Destruction of Baltic fleet by Togo's warships.

June 8—President Roosevelt obtains consent of belligerents to discuss peace terms.

July 24—Czar and Kaiser hold a nocturnal meeting on the yacht, Polar Star, in Gulf of Finland

Aug 9—First meeting of the peace envoys at Portsmouth.

Aug. 29—Agreement reached for a treaty of peace

Casualties, Expenses and Loans.

Total casualties, Russians	210,000
Total casualties, Japanese	160,000
Cost of war to Japan	$1,125,000,000
Cost to Russia	1,500,000,000
Japan's war loans	659,000,000
Russia's war loans	670,000,000
Russia's loss in ships	150,000,000
Japan's loss in ships	20,000,000
Russian warships sunk or captured	64
Jap big vessels lost	5
Big land battles won by Japanese	15
Chief naval victories of Japan	5
Length of Port Arthur siege, days	218
Japanese casualties at Port Arthur	46,000
Russian casualties at Port Arthur	15,500

High Russian Officers Killed.

Admiral Makaroff, Admiral Witsoeft, Admiral Voelkersam, Admiral Molas, Commander Stepanoff. General Count Kellar, General Kondratchenko, General Smolenski, General Realinkin, General Tserpitoff.

Several officers of high rank including Admiral Rojestvenski, Admiral Nebogatoff, Admiral Ukhtomsky and General Fock and Pflug are held as prisoners of war

It is estimated that the Russians lost 775 guns and 112,892 rifles during the war and used 512,572 rounds of gun ammunition and 28,948,948 rifle cartridges

Bryan's Persistent Blunders.

The Post has, on several fitting occasions, commented on Mr. Bryan's confirmed habit of exposing and inviting assaults upon the indefensible points in the Democratic party's record, and simultaneously selecting for attack the strongest position in the Republican line of defenses But, splendidly successful as he is in following out this happy plan of campaign—happy for the G. O P. exclusively—it is due to him to concede that he pursues the same tactics toward himself personally that he does toward the party to whose wrecking he has been the most generous of all contributors

If there be one subject as to which more emphatically than upon any other Mr. Bryan is, by his own acts, estopped from complaining, it is the taking over by our government of the sovereignity of the Philippines, for Mr. Bryan brought that affliction upon this nation It is a historical fact that, but for his interference, his coming from the Florida camp of the regiment of which he was colonel and pleading with senators to vote for the Paris treaty we should have escaped the calamity of Philippine sovereignity and all its baneful consequences That simple truth, a fact which no one attempts to deny, should have sealed Colonel Bryan's lips to complaint of that most regrettable of all this nation's departures from safe and sane precedents But, instead of keeping quiet and fighting shy on that, he misses no chance of calling attention to it. In this week's issue of his Commoner, Mr. Bryan says:

"Colonel Wright suggests that this is not the time to discuss whether we are 'rightfully or wrongfully' in the Philippines, but when was, or is, or will be the right time to discuss the question? We were told we must not discuss the question when the Filipinos were in insurrection, for fear it would prolong the insurrection, and Governor Wright objected to the discussion last year, when there was no insurrection, for fear it would incite another insurrection.

"It is now seven years since we took over 'the sovereignty' of those people 'without their consent;' when will it be proper to inquire whether we are 'rightfully or wrongfully' there?"

There was a time for anticipating that question by deciding that we ought not to go there That decision was about to be made by an adverse vote of the senate on the Paris treaty. But just then Colonel Bryan, in full uniform, showed up in the senate end of the capitol, and, as leader of the Democratic party, persuaded enough senators who were ready to vote against the treaty to change front and vote for it. That is how "we took over the sovereignty of those people without their consent" That is the whole story.—Washington Post.

FOR SOME REASON AN OLD HORSE TAKES UP WITH THE OSLER THEORY

Parkersburg, W. Va, Aug 30—Apparently despondent because of her uselessness, due to old age, old Kate, the family horse of Moses Farnsworth, drowned herself near Troy, West Virginia The horse was twenty-three years old and had been owned by Mr Farnsworth since her birth Having outlived her usefulness, the horse was turned out to pacture. Whenever another horse was hitched to the family carriage, Kate would show her displeasure

A few days ago, Mr Farnsworth drove away in the family carriage. Old Kate behaved worse than usual. After the vehicle had disappeared she wandered nearly a mile to a deep hole in the creek Walking out on a high rock which overhangs the stream, the animal deliberately plunged headlong into the water. Mr Talbott saw the performance, and running down to the creek, drove the old horse out He led her back to the pasture, but had scarcely left her when she trotted back to the same rock, jumped again into the water and was drowned.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED BY KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A stock of telegrams five inches thick has accumulated upon Secretary Loeb's desk, and is growing as fast as the telegraph force at the executive office can take the messages from the wires. Men of all nations and in all walks of life are tumbling over each other to congratulate the president upon his victory for peace Among those received thus far are:

"Neus Palais, Aug. 29.—President Theodore Roosevelt: Just read cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminaries of peace Am overjoyed. Express most sincere congratulations at great success due to your untiring efforts Whole of mankind must unite, and will do so, in thanking you for the boon you have given it

"William I R"

"Marienbad, Aug 30.—The president: Let me be one of the first to congratulate you on the successful issue of the peace conference to which to you have so greatly contributed.

"Edward R. and I."

ANNUAL REUNION OF LINN FAMILY

Is Held at Park Near Bucyrus Tuesday.

The third annual reunion of the Linn family was held at Seccalum park, near Bucyrus, Tuesday The members of the family live in Marion and adjoining counties.

Jacob Linn of Kirkpatrick was elected president and treasurer of the family association and O. P. Linn was chosen as secretary.

Courtship has been compared to strawberries smothered with ice-cream and marriage to a beefsteak smothered with onions.—Chicago News.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

$1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.

PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY - - SEPTEMBER 2

We are forced to take off our hats to M. Witte. He holds the unique position of being the only man who ever carried through an $800,000,000 bluff on a bobtail flush.

Colonel Jacob L. Greene, president of an eastern insurance company, died the other day leaving an estate of only $50,000. Possibly there are insurance company presidents who will hold that he didn't belie his name.

Soon we'll have to refer to Mr. Roosevelt as peace-commissioner-at-large.

"Shall a man wed a woman over thirty?" asks Helen Oldfield in the Chicago Tribune. Such a course shouldn't be made compulsory, Helen, but whenever a man has the courage to tackle a proposition of that kind and is willing to do it, the act should not, upon its face, be held reprehensible.

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt will be recognized as some pumpkins of a diplomat.

The Washington Post, forgetful of that courtesy due a brother editor, accounts for the pessimism of Europe by suggesting that the old world has probably heard that Colonel Bryan is headed that way. Pshaw, Europe will never miss the new ideas the colonel brings back.

But possibly, were our federal house of representatives called a gosudarstvennia douma, some of us could be persuaded by our friends to seek the nomination just the same.

Mr. Whipps wants it distinctly understood that the county commissioners are not buying fruit jars for the people of Marion county, but glass jars for exhibiting grain and seed. There is a manifest difference. Fruit jars could profitably be used by anyone in the county, but the kind the commissioners buy are only of use to Mr. Whipps, or some other exhibitor at fairs should Mr. Whipps not have them in use.

"Will the professors," asks the Chicago News, "please upset the theory that pie is unhealthful?" No occasion for it, so long as anyone who eats the kind that grandmother makes is around

A Chicago exchange suggests that "for a man whose ancestors do not appear to have been illustrious, M. Witte is making an illustrious record for himself." While on the subject it might not be out of the way to suggest that most illustrious records are made by men with a paucity of illustrious ancestors.

It must make the milk dealers and the brewery people feel rather cheap to think that they have been paying for their bottles all this time.

And among other lessons taught by the war in the Far East, the capture of Saghalien demonstrates how easily the Philippines could be taken

The wires tell us that the man who swam the Wabash, Saturday, and sprinted three miles to get away from the sound of Colonel Bryan's voice has been returned to the insane asylum, from which he was taken to hear the colonel's Chautauqua address. Would it not have been closer to the eternal fitness of things to have let the sprinter sprint and taken the rest of the audience to the asylum?

Now the fishes know the look of the man of whom the bears are afraid.

Colonel Bryan feels that he has shared sufficiently in the general prosperity to justify a two years' trip abroad.

Mrs. Taggart's gentlemen friends may have been all right, but they wouldn't be the kind a wise Sunday-school superintendent would pick out to teach classes of young girls budding into womanhood.

"Twenty thousand Moros paraded before Secretary Taft," says an exchange, "and there wasn't a bolo demonstration anywhere along the line." The Moros possibly felt like the archer of Walter Scott: they felt that it would be a reflection on their skill to shoot at a target of that size.

SURE CURE FOR THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

It is to be hoped that the scientists of the New York Post Graduate hospital have really discovered, as they claim, a cure for the great white plague, tuberculosis. They do not profess to be able to restore a lung that is gone, but they do claim to be able to stop the spread of the disease and to heal the affected lung or lungs. In a word, they profess to have a certain cure for consumption, if it is applied in time. And the cure is simply vegetable juices. The method of making it is described in the circular sent out by the hospital as follows:

"Equal parts by weight of raw vegetables scrubbed with a brush in fresh water, then mixed and chopped until the particles are small enough to go into the receiver of a grinding machine, where the mass is reduced to a pulp. From the pulp are collected the juices, which are squeezed out through a coarse muslin cloth. The machines are designed to tear and grind the mass rather than to cut it up.

"The vegetables first used are potato, onion, beet, turnip, cabbage, and celery, later are added sweet potato, apple, pineapple, carrot, parsnip, and later still rhubarb, summer squash, tomato, spinach, radishes, string beans, and green peas with the pods.

This juice is prepared every day at the hospital and kept on ice. Each patient receives two ounces twice a day after meals."

It has long been recognized that the dread disease is primarily due to mal-nutrition, that the consumptive's body does not absorb the elements of foods it needs to create normal blood. The problem of gaining weight having already been solved, it was only necessary to find a food which would restore the blood to its highest efficiency, and the New York hospital scientists and all who have investigated the new cure are convinced that the fruit juices will do this. Since January there have been eleven absolute cures and no failures.

One can't blame the Japs for serving Secretary Taft whale. Think what the job of satisfying him on sardines would look like?

The price of the fruit of the patient hen leads us to inquire whether she is on a strike, or has a heartless egg trust established a corner?

Marion is justified in taking pride in the fine growth of the past two years evidenced by the directory figures. We do not refer to the population of 20,995, figured on the two and one-half ratio, though the population of the city and contiguous territory may reach those figures, but reference is made to the gain in number of names found by the directory canvassers. The gain of volume six of 1902-4 over volume five of 1901-2 was 929 names. Volume seven of 1905-6, the volume just issued, shows 8,398 names, a gain over volume six of 1,313 names—a superb gain for two years, and yet not incompatible with the physical evidences of the city's great growth.

The more light thrown on that steel bookcase deal of the commissioners, the darker it looks.

Let's investigate. Was the original story of the Chinese boycott sent out from Chefoo?

ROOSEVELT AS A PEACEMAKER.

The task of making peace between two foreign countries at war has never fallen to any president, except the present chief executive of this nation. It is a source of pride to every American citizen that the influence of the United States has been so signally demonstrated in bringing to a close a bloody and exhausting war. It is an achievement that reflects the highest credit, not only upon the president, but upon the country of which he is the official head.

The part taken by the president to bring about peace will pass into history as one of the most notable achievements in the interest of humanity in the world's annals. If the president had done nothing else to give him a place of the highest distinction in history, the fact that he was instrumental in bringing to a close a war that was exhausting the resources of both sides will establish his fame upon an enduring foundation. The American people now know Roosevelt better than ever before. The world knows him as it never knew him before.

Maybe the weight of Havana cigars made in America last year was twice the weight of the Cuban tobacco crop for the same period, as these people who stay up o'nights to load up on statistics proclaim, but then they don't take into consideration the splendid quality of the sycamore leaves grown in America.

If the Russians and Japs have no other way of recalling the date, they can remember that the next morning there was an eclipse.

If Bourke Cockran keeps on making speeches over in Manila, Colonel Bryan will need no introduction by the time he gets there. Messrs Taft and Cockran have conspired, apparently, to make Mr. Bryan's Philippine trip an interesting one.

It will be observed that the latest consumption cure of the scientists is not so far away from the remedy so popular in Kentucky.

Henceforth, we will be more or less inclined to associate peace with tea and cigarets.

Having had a little practice on Japan and Russia, Mr. Roosevelt may now be able to pacify President Castro. But he might as well realize, first as last, that Mr. Castro is real angry.

Mr. Bryan, so report has it, expects to unearth something in the Philippines. Can it be possible that the colonel is on the trail of another "new idea?"

While it is conceded that M Witte was the big man among the peace envoys, even M. Witte must stand aside to the president as a peace champion.

It has been suggested that some of the witnesses in the Taggart case are manifestly simple liars. To the average reader that word "simple" will appear superfluous.

Then again, had Mr. Rockefeller agreed to pay that $200,000,000 some Japanese Dr. Gladden would have arisen, no doubt, and yelled "tainted."

So young Kermit Roosevelt has brought down a bear and two wildcats! Pa Roosevelt had better look to his honors or he'll be a poor second as a hunter in his own home. Still, the youngster has something of an advantage. He is not accompanied by a regiment of correspondents to scare away the game.

SURPRISE IS OUTCOME OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

The outcome of the peace negotiations at Portsmouth is full of surprise. Not that peace was not expected as a result of the gathering of the plenipotentiaries. As a matter of fact, America has entertained, for days, the idea that the envoys would, in some way, come upon a pathway to peace, but the manner in which it was reached constituted the surprise.

From the time that Russia and Japan accepted the suggestion of President Roosevelt that they confer looking to peace, the public and press have been busy speculating on the probable terms. That Russia would be compelled to pay an indemnity of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 was generally conceded. It was also quite commonly surmised that Saghalien was lost to her and that she might be compelled to give up her interned warships. Yet the facts are almost diametrically the opposite. She does not pay a cent of indemnity, she retains her warships interned in neutral ports and she loses but half of the island of Saghalien taken by the Japs.

From the Russian viewpoint, the outcome of the peace negotiations is a great victory for Russian diplomacy. And perhaps this view of the case is well taken. Unquestionably M. Witte overshadowed the other plenipotentiaries, and, by prevailing upon the Japs to consider the various articles separately, was enabled to give away to the Japs all the minor points and thus was enabled to make a stronger argument for Japanese concessions when he came to the questions which he deemed vital—the matter of the indemnity and Saghalien. All but the indemnity being out of the way, M. Witte could say to Baron Komura: "Are you going to let a mere matter of money stand in the way of peace? Are you going to wage a war for mere lucre?"

But let us look at the Japanese side. Russia recognizes Japanese preponderant influence in Korea. Japan gets half of Saghalien. She secures Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Eliott islands. She gets the Russian lease of the Liaotung branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad and her citizens secure rights to fish in the Vladivostok littoral and in the Bering sea. She will also receive ample compensation for the keeping of the Russian prisoners. But, best of all, Japan will receive credit for the high degree of moderation shown by her. She has demonstrated that she really wanted peace, and was willing to make almost any concession to secure it. She has given the finish to any charge that she was still lacking in anything making a civilized nation, and henceforth she will be recognized as one of the great powers of the earth.

And the record is still intact. Russia has never paid a cent of indemnity.

After all, it's only fair to call attention to the fact that it's not the auto, but the fellow driving it who fractures the speed ordinances.

M. Witte's success as a diplomat won't have the effect of lessening the dislike of the grand dukes for him. But they could hardly be expected to love him for showing them up.

Governor La Follette calls Governor Folk a faker. The latter will probably respond that he hasn't broken into a Chautauqua circuit anyway.

"Apostle" John Dowie's claim that Zion City will soon have a surplus of $150,000,000, leads the Washington Post to surmise that John must anticipate launching the Zion City Life Insurance company.

Possibly, since Bourke Cockran has met with a change of heart in regard to the Philippines, he has decided not to inform the Filipinos that he visits them as the representative of "the hoodlum of governments."

What a relief it must be to M Witte that he will not be compelled to collect that billion dollar indemnity from those Russians who haven't discovered that there has been a war.

Do you notice that you are reading very few scare heads, these days, about the yellow fever on the isthmus? The transcontinental railroads have discovered that throwing a Panaman yellow fever scare into the American public is something of a job since a real epidemic broke out in New Orleans.

"Free silver was an iridescent dream," says Colonel Watterson. Those reports to the effect that Colonels Watterson and Bryan were drifting closer and closer were probably grapevines.

That coming opening over at Bellefontaine promises to be a really bigger affair than the original bills indicated. It is now announced that Secretary of State Root will be present and make an address. Naturally, Buckeyes, irrespective of party, will want to hear one denominated by President Roosevelt, "the greatest man in the land."

The Toledo Blade remarks that Mrs. Taggart's side of the story "makes what looked like a drunken family tragedy seem more like a soda water romance." Instead of anticipating the question, "What'll you have?" the Blade, we take it, can almost hear "What flavor, please?"

Some of our ecclesiastical friends will insist that the world is growing worse every day, despite the fact that statistics indicate the contrary. Commissioner Yerkes, for instance, is out in a statement to the effect that the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States shows a steady decrease, year by year. Still, it's probably just as well that our clerical friends stir up an occasional scare, lest we backslide.

Quite naturally Russia feels she is better qualified than Japan to know what a licking is worth.

Over at Cambridge the other day Governor Herrick cordially greeted a stranger who was presented and with winning familiarity stole a stogie from the stranger's pocket. If the governor can line up all the stogie smokers of the state he ought to approximate the Roosevelt plurality of last year.

McCLAIN'S.

The Event of the Fall Furniture Season

Our Annual September Advance Sale.

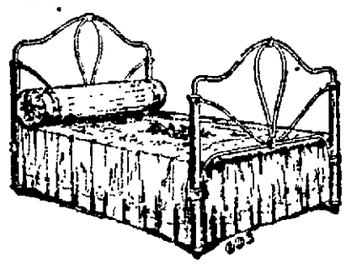
Latest designs only---no back numbers, no old stock. This is a great opportunity for young married people who intend going to housekeeping this fall, as you get your choice of most complete stocks and the prices are invariably lower than at any other season.

Here are a few interesting values picked at random from the various departments of this mammoth store:

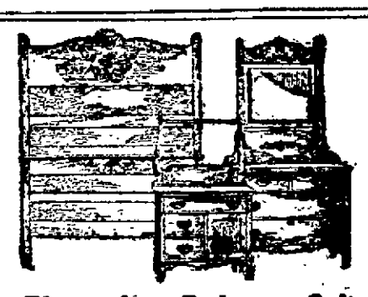
COUCHES.

Velour and Plush coverings, Oak frames

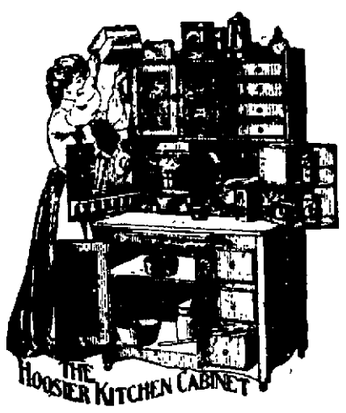
$5.75 UP.



THIS IRON BED—Full angle iron braced, beautifully enameled, ball-bearing castors $1.79



Three-piece Bedroom Suit.
Dresser, Bed, Washstand, golden finish—French Mirror $15.95



Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets

at less than factory price. The one shown above

ONLY..... $15.65

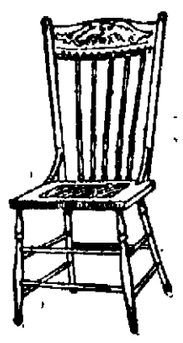
Carpets and Linoleums

We Are Headquarters.

We make, lay and line every carpet free of charge. The NEW FALL patterns are all on display now and we simply invite comparison of our qualities, designs and prices with others.

Oak Sideboard $9.75.

Double top drawers. One large linen drawer and roomy cupboard. Beveled French Mirror. An $18.00 value in most stores.



Dining Chair

exactly like cut, except they have solid saddle seats

58 Cents Each.

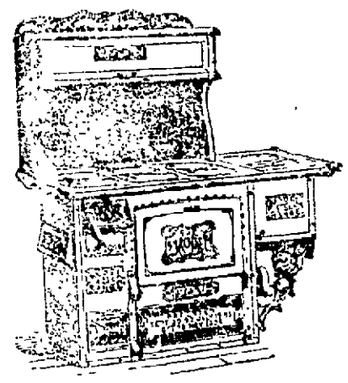
Dining Table.

Oak extension, Oak filling boards, bolted legs $4.95

THIS ROCKER---
Solid Oak Opera Roll Seat---

$2.45.

Full Bolted Construction.



Marion's Greatest Stove Store.

We are determined to make this season's stove business memorable and to this end we have searched the markets of the country from east to west and north to south for stoves of first quality to sell at prices mail order houses ask for inferior goods. 2500 square feet of floor space is used to display the results and it is a sight worth a trip to Marion to see. Among others we quote:

Steel Ranges at..... $16.50 up
Cook Stoves at..... $12.50 up
Oak Heater at..... $3.50 up

Free Delivery Everywhere.

The Lewis Grocery.

Peaches

More plentiful every day. Selling today at

25, 30, 35, 45c

A Basket.

R. T. Lewis & Co.

PROBATE COURT.

A marriage license has been issued to Vernon B. Gay and Leona M. Moshier.

A marriage license has been issued to LeRoy Zachman and Blanche Benham.

School shoes, New York Store. 233-d&wk-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ELKS HOLD ANNUAL PICNIC

Enjoy an Outing at Marion Park.

TWO ORDERS ENJOY PLEASING SOCIALS

The Daughters of America and Jr. O. U. A. M.—Ladies of the Maccabees at the Park—Red Men Arrange To Secure a Class of Candidates—Lodge News.

About 150 members of the Elks lodge and their ladies enjoyed the picnic held at Marion park Tuesday afternoon. The affair was without doubt the most pleasant of any given by the lodge for several seasons, and will so be remembered by those in attendance. The greater number of the picnickers left for the park on the 12:40 and 1:40 o'clock cars, while those who were detained by business joined their brothers and friends at a later hour.

On the arrival at the park, preparations were at once made for the baseball game, which proved to be the feature of the day's entertainment. The two teams, known as the "Hen Pecks" and "Single Cusses," took the field, and, after a short practice, Umpire Wickess called the game with the married men at the bat. Mason, who started to pitch for the single men, retired the side in one, two, three order, and then the rooting of the fair sex in the grandstand, and the men who had chosen their favorite team, was started. In the single men's half of the inning, they were unable to score, and going to the field the balloon ascension was started.

Several errors and several hits netted the married men four runs in the second inning, and the game from this point was much of a farce, it being stated at the close of the game that the rooting was more for the relief of the spectators than for the encouragement of the players. Cheney, who started in to pitch for the married men, was doing nice work, but his arm gave out in the fifth inning, and he was replaced by Eckfeld. Mason, for the single men, was batted out of the box in the fourth inning, eight runs being secured before the side could be retired. Houghton, who pitched the remainder of the game, had the batters at his mercy, and the four runs secured were all due to poor support.

Ed Staiger acted as official of the bases and in some instances was as bad in his work as the players were in their undertakings. He was succeeded by Harry Scribner when Harry Quigley was disabled and he succeeded Quigley in the field. The errors were numerous and costly, but the base running was the source of excitement for the spectators. At the close of the nine innings, the score stood sixteen to eight in favor of the "Hen Pecks." During the first of the game, Harry Quigley received an injury which forced him to retire and will probably cause him much trouble for some little time. His place was filled by D. O. Weeks. The two teams lined up as follows:

Hen Pecks—T. R. Allen, ss; C. Allen, cf; L. M. Hipsher, 3b; McNeal, rf; Cunningham, c; Cheney, p, cf, Staiger, lf; Quigley, lf; Johnston, 2b, Eckfeld, p, 1b.

Single Cusses—Srengel, ss; Simpson, 3b; Hofstetter, rf; Walters, lf; Kraner, 2b; Houghton, p, 1b; Stout, cf, Hogan, c; Mason, p, 1b.

Immediately following the ball game, the starters for the men's running race were called. Harry Foster acted as starter, and the men were lined up for the hundred yard dash. This event was won by William Hogan and T. M. Cunningham, who were awarded first and second prizes respectively. In the ladies' throwing contest, Mrs. Harry Schribner received first prize and Mrs. C. H. Foreman second. The ladies' running race was won by Miss May Anthony, with Mrs. John Stark a close second. The prizes for the various events consisted of fobs, pins and brooches.

Following the events, those present were directed to the large table in the grove, where a nice spread was enjoyed. After the supper, Goodsell's three-piece orchestra furnished music for a dance, which was enjoyed until after 10 o'clock. Irvin's Rube band escorted the picnickers, and rendered a concert during the afternoon.

The social committee, composed of Harry Foster, O. D. Freese and John Key, which had charge of the event, is deserving of much credit for its success.

A joint social given by the Daughters of America and the Jr. O. U. A. M., in the Junior Order hall, Tuesday evening, proved a delightful treat to the hundred or more present. An entertaining program was observed, followed by a splendid banquet.

The program included several selections on the piano and violin by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bowers, a duet by Miss Iscah and Eva Alexander, readings by Mrs. Mary Edsell, Lillian Narrance and Nona Anderson, piano duet by Mrs. M. L. Alexander and Mrs. Bertha Fisher and a recitation by Louis Scherff.

After the banquet a drawing contest was held, three prizes being given away. The prize-winners were Mrs. Mary Edsell, first; Lester Rudifell, second; Florence Francis, third.

The committee on arrangements was composed of M. C. Chipps, James Peacock and George Martin.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Red Men held Tuesday evening, and, aside from the routine business, arrangements were made for getting up a class of candidates to be initiated in the near future.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Excites Much Interest in Marion Wednesday.

SMOKED GLASSES MUCH IN DEMAND

At the Period of the Greatest Obscuration About Seventy-Two and a Half Per Cent. of Old Sol Is Veiled at This Point—Path of Totality.

The sun's eclipse, which was visible in North America, Europe and Africa, excited much interest in Marion. Many formed parties to observe the phenomenon and smoked glasses were much in demand. The sun rose eclipsed, but the passing clouds interfered somewhat with observation here at first. Later on, the sun broke through the clouds and the eclipse was observed. It ended about 8:30 a. m.

At the period of the greatest obscuration about seventy-two and a half per cent. of the sun's surface was obscured at this point.

The path of totality began northwest of Lake Superior, ran eastward through Canada and passed over the Atlantic ocean north of Newfoundland. It reached land again in Spain, crossed the mediterranean into northern Africa and ending on the eastern coast of Africa.

After Material.

A wire from New York states that promoters of the new Lima, Kenton and Marion trolley line are in that city securing estimates of electrical material for the construction of the proposed line.

Painfully Injured.

Fred Preuninger severely scalded his right hand by spilling a pot of boiling coffee over the member while at work at the European hotel Tuesday evening. Dr. H. J. Lower dressed the injured member.

QUIETLY WEDDED AT MARYSVILLE

Miss Ina Zuspan and Mr. James H. Sanders.

The Announcement of the Marriage Comes as a Pleasant Surprise to Relatives and Friends—Couple To Reside in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Sanders arrived in this city, Wednesday, and Mr. Sanders, who was formerly the proprietor of the talking machine business on State street, left for Milwaukee that evening, where, he will engage in business.

Mr. Sanders and Miss Ina Zuspan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Zuspan of Richwood, were married at Marysville at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the announcement of the marriage coming as a very pleasant surprise to the relatives and friends of the young people at Richwood and in this city.

Mrs. Sanders will join her husband at Milwaukee soon.

A spinster says that a stolen kiss is better than no kiss at all.

Flour Down.

Crystal Patent, the highest grade, per sack. $1.40

Electric Light, the best winter wheat, per sack $1.30

Eureka, a good flour, per sack. $1.20

SUGAR.

The price is what talks. Another car will be in in a few days. When you are in need of sugar, remember the

CONSUMERS WHOLESALE GROCERY.

Y. M. C. A. Building.
Phones: City 1174. Bell 317 Y.

RELIEVED OF A DIAMOND STUD

Passenger Creates Excitement at Union Station.

CLAIMS HE'S ROBBED ON HOCKING TRAIN

Man Suspected Is from Chicago and Gives His Name as Sherwood Anderson—Ice-House Will Be Built by Erie—Visitors at Station—The Railroad News.

Considerable excitement was created at the union station, Wednesday, when an assenger alighted from Hocking train, No. 33, and requested the arrest of another passenger who alighted in this city. The man approached Officer John Frame, who was telegraphed to meet the train, and stated that he had been relieved of a diamond stud in Lancaster last Saturday, and that the man who alighted from the train here answered the description in every way. The victim of the robbery gave his name as L. F. Wildermuth of Columbus and boarded the train at that place. On investigation, it was found that the man suspected of the crime was from Chicago, and gave his name as Sherwood Anderson. He had just gone to Columbus Tuesday evening from Chicago, and was enroute to Lima Wednesday claiming he was in the advertising business.

He proved his assertions by allowing the officer to go through his grip, and giving as references the names of several business men in Columbus. He was allowed to depart from the city without further molestation, although Mr. Wildermuth still remains in doubt as to the truth of his statements. Officer Frame, and those who witnessed the incident, are of the opinion that the man was treated very unjustly.

Another important improvement to the Erie yards in this city is about to be started. Since this point has been made the terminal of all fast freights it has been found necessary to construct an ice-house here for the purpose of icing refrigerator cars of Swift & Company of Chicago. Eight cars of material for the new building arrived Wednesday and it is expected that a large force of men will be put to work in a short time in order to rapidly complete the structure. The ice-house is to take the place of the one in use at present in Galion, and is to be considerable larger and with almost double its tonnage. It is to be situated near the transfer-house, and will employ quite a large force of men.

RUTH ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY

Charged with Selling Liquor on Sunday.

Is Given a Hearing Before Mayor D. S. Anthony of Waldo and Is Fined Twenty-Five Dollars and Costs. Some Particulars.

The matter of the village of Waldo against Lewis Ruth, charged with selling intoxicants on Sunday, was given a hearing by Mayor D. S. Anthony, Tuesday.

Ruth entered a plea of guilty and was fined $25 and costs, but upon the payment of the costs, the fine was remitted.

It appears that the arrest grew out of a saloonists' quarrel, and the prosecution was based on evidence secured by a rival saloonist. According to the story, Ruth retaliated by securing evidence against his rival and was about to begin a prosecution when an agreement for all the saloonists of the village to obey the ordinance and the state law was reached, and the plea of guilty and remittance of the fine was in the nature of a settlement of the trouble into which the saloonists had plunged themselves.

THE SUBWAY INN CEASES TO DO BUSINESS FROM TODAY

The "Tavern" Dedicated by Bishop Potter With Doxology Is Closed.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Subway tavern, dedicated by Bishop Potter and opened with the doxology, ceased to exist this morning. In the future it will be just a plain, ordinary rum shop.

The Subway Tavern Inn company numbered among its stockholders many of the most prominent men in the state.

After the place was opened, clergymen all over the country denounced it. Others sided with Bishop Potter, declaring the idea would result in closing up many of the small saloons and low dives.

BIRTHS.

Born, Monday, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metts of Morral, a son.

Born, Tuesday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lester on the Garden City pike, a daughter.

A SMALL TREE BACK OF A BANK

Produces Two Large Peaches Now on Display.

Five handsome peaches hanging in the window of the Marion National bank have been attracting much attention from passersby. Three of them were grown on the lot of Rev. E. F. W. Stellhorn, but the largest two, strange to say, grew on a small tree back of the bank. It is assumed that someone in the library threw peach seeds out of the window a few years ago, with the result that two nice trees are now growing on the bank property and bearing fruit. Only one of them, however, bears large fruit like that hanging in the window—peaches measuring ten and a half inches in circumference. The fruit of the other is simply ordinary.

MOUNT VESUVIUS IS IN FULL ERUPTION

Great Flow of Lava Down Right Side of Crater.

Naples, Italy, Aug. 30.—Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption. Ominous rumblings are heard in the interior of the crater and the volcano is throwing out a great flow of lava. The flow is down the right side of the cone.

Despatches from Messina, Sicily, say the old crater on the island of Stromboli is also in eruption and ejecting an enormous flow of lava. Dense smoke hangs over the island, and this has thrown the inhabitants into a state of panic.

Exhibition Run.

Hugh Hinds, of the Marion Automobile company, has accepted a proposition to make an exhibition run at the Richwood fair. He will go against the track record.

A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR

George Loebrick, Pioneer Resident, Passes Away.

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS IN ONE TOWNSHIP

Is Born in Germany and Comes to America When a Child—Is Survived by a Widow and Number of Relatives Throughout the County. Funeral Arrangements.

George Loebrick, a pioneer resident of Marion county and a veteran of the civil war, died of diabetes and old age at the home of his niece, Mrs. William Ackerman of No. 365 Pearl street, Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock. He was seventy-two years, eight months and [illegible] days old and had lived in Marion township sixty-seven years.

Mr. Loebrick was born in Germany and came to America when a child. He came to Marion shortly after arriving in New York and had lived continuously in the county ever since. He is survived by a widow and a number of relatives throughout the county.

The deceased had been living at the Ackerman home only a short time when death relieved him of his suffering.

The funeral occurred Friday afternoon at the German M. E. church.

While threshing near Claridon, William E. Morrow fell from a wagon loaded with oats, sustaining a dislocation and fracture of the left arm at the wrist. Drs. J. B. Taylor and D. O. Weeks attended him.

WORST EVER EXPERIENCED

Wreck on Interurban South of Delaware.

COLLISION RESULT OF AN OPEN SWITCH

Luckily, Passengers Escape Injury, Only a Few Being Slightly Bruised. Vestibule of Car Badly Damaged and Is Taken to Shops for Repairs. Some Particulars.

The worst wreck ever experienced on the C., D. & M. occurred about two miles south of Delaware about 10 o'clock Monday evening. Northbound car, No. 43, in charge of Conductor Hare and Motorman Mactley was running at a high speed, and when near the switch of the stone crusher just out of Stratford, the switch light was noticed to be extinguished, but nothing being thought of this, the car continued its speed until close enough for the motorman to observe that the switch was open and a work car filled with poles was standing on the siding. The air-brakes were applied, but the car could not be stopped, until it had crashed into the poles. Luckily the passengers escaped injury, only a few being slightly bruised. The vestibule of the car was so badly damaged that it had to be taken to the shops for repair.

PLAN TO ROB A STORE IS FOILED

Vigilance of a Clerk Makes Robber's Effort Futile.

A little scheme, which, it is thought, was to end in a robbery was discovered at the Titus Supply company's five and ten cent store on south Main street, Wednesday noon. At the time the incident occurred, only two girls were in the place. The side door leading to the alley from the rear room had been left open and while Miss Henrietta Long, one of the clerks, was sitting on the stairs in the rear of the front room, eating her dinner, she noticed the shadow of a man pass the door. Looking into the back room she discovered the supposed robber on his hands and knees trying to crawl behind some boxes. She called to the other clerk in the store, and the man, probably realizing that he had been seen, ran from the place and hid in the yard at the rear of the Rapp harness shop. A description of the man was given to the police authorities, but they failed in their efforts to apprehend him.

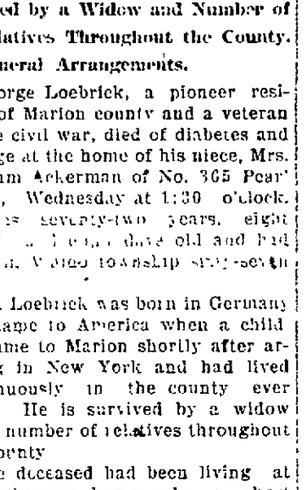
ARMY OF CRICKETS INVADES CINCINNATI

They Enter Private Residences and Feast on Carpets.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—The advance guard of the vast army of crickets which has invaded the Central states made its appearance in Cincinnati last night and the hands of the Hebrew sorted down on cobblestones and sidewalks of Vine street. On Walnut Hills they entered private residences and did considerable damage to carpets and furniture. Their visitation is an unusual plague, and is beginning to assume a very serious phase in the Mill Creek valley. The crickets have been particularly numerous in Reading. Whole gardens of tomatoes have been laid waste by the insects.

Dr. Jerome Bland of Bucyrus, who is quite well known in this city, suffered a stroke of paralysis, Wednesday, and is in a serious condition.

The Department Co.



We will sell one lot of Rockers worth $2.50 and $3.00 for only

$1.98.

We will furnish your home complete for

CASH or CREDIT

A COLORED YOUTH CRAZED BY COCAINE

Creates Some Excitement on the Streets Tuesday Night.

Wild from cocaine, Silas Glover, whose home is at Evansville, Indiana, and who has been employed at the Commercial club, ran the girl help about the club-rooms, then dashed out into the street, early Tuesday evening, creating a great deal of excitement. The young negro was finally captured by Officer Worthington in the office of John D. DeGolley, where he sought refuge, thinking that a mob was after him to lynch him. He was locked up in the city prison, where he raved and stormed all night long. He imagined first one thing and then another.

Glover regained his right senses next morning. He did not remember what he had done. "But Ah knows Ah was crazy," he said. "Ah do what is right when Ah keeps dat infernal stuff out o' me, but it seems Ah can't quit it."

Excursion Fares to Chicago Via Pennsylvania Lines.

August 30th, 31st, September 1st, excursion tickets to Chicago, account meeting Gentlemen's Driving Club, will be sold via Pennsylvania lines from all ticket stations. For full information apply to local ticket agent of those lines. 236-e-tf&wk

BANK STATEMENT.

No. 6306

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MARION NATIONAL BANK,

at Marion, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business Aug. 25, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$462,757 25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,583 85
United States bonds to secure circulation		125,000 00
United States bonds to secure U. S. deposits		15,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,312 50
Bonds, securities, etc		14,800 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		26,000 00
Other real estate owned		2,600 00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,374 05	
Due from state banks and bankers	12,413 43	
Due from approved reserve agents	10,053 90	
Checks and other cash items	1,016 00	
Notes of other National banks	1,840 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	438 40	
Specie	21,119 45	
Legal-tender notes	30,920 00	79,765 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		6,250 00
Total		$799,309 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		40,000 00
Undivided profits, (less expenses and taxes paid)		15,155 34
National bank notes outstanding		125,000 00
Due to other National banks	$ 5,831 02	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,292 18	
Due to Trust Company & Saving Banks	9,497 09	
Individual deposits, subject to check	284,067 61	
Demand certificates of deposit	41,954 88	
Certified checks	1,949 76	
Cashier checks outstanding	2,500 00	
United States deposits	15,000 00	369,032 51
Bills payable including certificate of deposits for money borrowed		40,000 00
Total		$799,309 65

State of Ohio, County of Marion, ss:

I, C. N. Pittlips, Cashier of the above bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. N. PITTLIPS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1905.

L. B. McNEAL, Notary Public. Marion Co., Ohio

Attest:
J. B. Waddell, Henry Strelitz, J. H. Leffler, directors.

BANK STATEMENT.

No 5,650.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NATIONAL BANK AT MARION, IN THE STATE OF OHIO, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, AUGUST 25, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$331,275 21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		751 19
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,156 25
Bonds, securities, etc.		33,383 32
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		15,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		4,664 21
Due from approved reserve agents		40,632 80
Checks and other cash items		5,714 25
Notes of other National Banks		1,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		95 22
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$15,724 45	
Legal-tender notes	3,000 00	18,724 45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$478,647 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		17,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,650 53
National Bank notes outstanding		28,000 00
Due State Banks and Bankers		1,821 19
Dividends unpaid		9 00
Individual deposits subject to check	199,443 05	
Demand certificates of deposit	133,253 61	
Certified checks	100 00	
Total		$478,647 41

State of Ohio, County of Marion, ss:

I, D. H. Lincoln, Cashier of the above (Seal) named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. LINCOLN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August 1905.

FRENCH CROW, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: GEO. W. KING, HUSBY P. SWENEY, A. B. CHENEY, Directors.

PIKE REPAIRING.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that until the 10th day of September, 1905, at 12 o'clock standard time, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the board of county commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, for repairing part of what is known as the Essex pike in Bowling Green township, Marion county, Ohio: the part sought to be repaired being the following:

Beginning at a place on said pike near what is commonly called the Parr Town school-house, where the pike running east past said school-house intersects the said Essex pike; thence in a northerly direction down said pike, two and three-eights (2 3-8) miles to the large bridge which crosses the Scioto river just south of the village of LaRue.

The part of the aforesaid pike heretofore referred to, to be repaired in the following manner: First, to be covered with a layer of crushed stone to a uniform depth of eight inches in the center and six inches on the sides, said stone to be spread to a width of nine (9) feet, all ruts and holes in the part here sought to be repaired to be filled with enough crushed stone to bring them up to a level with the remainder of the aforesaid road. The crushed stone here referred to after being placed on said road as aforesaid to be covered with gravel to a uniform depth of two inches.

The estimated number of cubic yards of crushed stone necessary to repair the aforesaid road, as aforesaid, two thousand, four hundred and fifty (2,450), estimated number of cubic yards of gravel necessary to cover the crushed stone as aforesaid six hundred and ninety-seven (697), total number of cubic yards of crushed stone and gravel necessary to repair the aforesaid road as aforesaid, three thousand, one hundred and forty-seven (3,147). Each bid shall contain the name of every person interested in the same and shall be accompanied with a certified check for fifty ($50) dollars, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and performance of it promptly secured, by a bond for two hundred ($200) dollars, which shall be given to the satisfaction of the aforesaid board of county commissioners. Said bids shall be for so much per cubic yard for furnishing the crushed stone and gravel and placing it on the aforesaid road according to the terms and in the manner heretofore stated; the party doing the work being required to begin at the south termini of the same and work northward. All of the said work to be done, as well as the material used in the same, to be to the entire satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, and to be completed within three months from the time of letting of the contract for the same. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board of county commissioners as aforesaid.

V. PERLE GARFIELD,
15-wk-Fri-t3 Clerk of Said Board.

PIKE REPAIRING.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that until the 16th day of September, 1905, at 12 o'clock standard time, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the board of county commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, for repairing part of what is known as the Winnemac pike in Bowling Green township, Marion county, Ohio, the part sought to be repaired being the following:

Beginning at a place on said pike, opposite the Allen school-house, in the aforesaid township, and from thence north on said pike to the end of the same, which is at the intersection of said pike with the LaRue and Mt. Victory pike, the distance sought to be repaired being one and three-fourths (1 3-4) miles; the part of the aforesaid pike heretofore referred to, to be repaired in the following manner: First, to be covered with a layer of crushed stone to a uniform depth of eight inches in the center and six inches on the sides, said stone to be spread to a width of nine (9) feet, all ruts and holes in the part here sought to be repaired to be filled with enough crushed stone to bring them up to a level with the remainder of the aforesaid road. The crushed stone here referred to after being placed on said road as aforesaid to be covered with gravel to a uniform depth of two inches.

The estimated number of cubic yards of crushed stone necessary to repair the aforesaid road, as aforesaid, one thousand, eight hundred and twelve (1,812), estimated number of cubic yards of gravel necessary to cover the crushed stone as aforesaid five hundred and thirteen (513), total number of cubic yards of crushed stone and gravel necessary to repair the aforesaid road as aforesaid, two thousand, three hundred and twenty-five (2,325). Each bid shall contain the name of every person interested in the same and shall be accompanied with a certified check for fifty ($50) dollars that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and performance of it promptly secured, by a bond of two hundred dollars, which shall be given to the satisfaction of the aforesaid board of county commissioners. Said bids shall be for so much per cubic yard for furnishing the crushed stone and gravel and placing it on the aforesaid road according to the terms and in the manner heretofore stated; the party doing the work being required to begin at the south termini of the same and work northward. All of said work to be done, as well as the material used in the same to be to the entire satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, and to be completed within three months from the time of letting of the contract for the same. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board of county commissioners as aforesaid.

V. PERLE GARFIELD,
15lwk-Fri-t3 Clerk of Said Board.

PIKE REPAIRING.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that until the 16th day of September, 1905, at 12 o'clock standard time, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the board of county commissioners of Marion county, Ohio, for repairing part of what is known as the Claridon pike in Claridon township, Marion county, Ohio; the part sought to be repaired being the following:

Beginning at a point in said pike about one mile west of Claridon, Ohio, at Andy Trout's lane, and from thence west on said pike two and one-eighth miles to a place called Huber's lane; the part of the aforesaid pike heretofore referred to, to be covered with gravel acceptable to the board of county commissioners; said gravel to be placed on the aforesaid pike at a uniform thickness of six (6) inches, and to a breadth of eight (8) feet. All ruts and holes in the part here sought to be repaired to be filled with gravel bringing them up to a level with the remainder of the aforesaid road. Estimated number of cubic yards of gravel necessary to repair the aforesaid road, as aforesaid, one thousand, six hundred and seventy-five (1,675).

Each bid shall contain the name of every person interested in the same and shall be accompanied with a certified check for fifty ($50) dollars, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and performance of it promptly secured, by a bond for two hundred dollars, which shall be given to the satisfaction of the aforesaid board of county commissioners. Said bids shall be for so much per cubic yard for furnishing the gravel and placing it on the aforesaid road according to the terms and in the manner heretofore stated; the party doing the work being required to begin at the farthest termini of the road from the place where he gets the gravel, and finishing the work as he goes along. All of said work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the board of county commissioners, and to be completed within three months from the time of letting of the contract for the same. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the board of county commissioners, as aforesaid.

V. PERLE GARFIELD,
15-wk-Fri-t3 Clerk of Said Board.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SCIOTO OIL AND GAS COMPANY

It Has Been Organized in the Vicinity of LaRue.

THOUSAND ACRES ARE BEING LEASED

As Soon as the Leases Are Secured, One or More Wells Will Be Drilled. Work Will Be in Charge of an Experienced Driller from Findlay. Village News.

LaRue, Sept. 1.—[Special].—The Scioto Oil and Gas company of LaRue has been organized and I. L. Wammock of Findlay is now in the locality securing leases for the period of ten years. As soon as 1,000 acres are thus secured, one or more wells will be drilled. Mr Wammock is thoroughly familiar with the work and is the same man who had charge of the drilling of three wells which were sunk in this vicinity some time since.

After two weeks' sickness, B. F. Sager has so far recovered as to be able to come to LaRue Thursday.

The aged Mrs. Hinklin, north of town, and Mrs. John Jones are but slightly if any better.

The Carter reunion, which was held at the home of Joseph Hickman, north of Scott Town, Thursday, was a nice affair. The day was ideal. Fifty-seven persons were in attendance. A bountiful dinner was served and ere the parting the clever hostess served ice-cream and cake. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Carter of Chicago, Mr. Thomas Winslow and Mrs. Rosetta Sapp of Brink Haven, Jerry Carter of Bowling Green, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McMillan of Algier and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Gatchell of LaRue were the guests from abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. William Drake, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kniffin and others attended the Hardin county fair, Thursday.

Mrs. Ettie DeWolfe of Los Angeles, California, visited relatives here last week. A family reunion, held in her honor, was given at the residence of Milton Mills, Monday.

Miss Mildred and Mr. Glenn Holland of Frankfort, Indiana and Mr. Carl Baker of Kenton were guests of W. F. Kniffin and family this week.

A. J. Jones paid Green Springs a business visit Wednesday.

Rev. A. J. Bussard and family are guests of Lima friends this week.

S. S. Simpson held a reunion at his home here Sunday. Fourteen relatives were present and an excellent social time was enjoyed.

G. E. Mouser and family of Marion were guests of W. F. Kniffin, Wednesday.

G. E. Lawrence of Marion and W. E. Daines of Seattle, Washington, paid LaRue a business visit Wednesday.

MAD DOG SCARE NEAR AGOSTA THIS WEEK

John Crouse Loses Two Valuable Cows from Rabies.

The residents in the neighborhood one mile south of Agosta are very anxiously awaiting developments as to damage done by two dogs, which went mad, a couple of weeks ago.

John Crouse, a resident of the neighborhood, noticed first that his two dogs were acting very queerly. In a short time one of them died in a terrible paroxysm. The other dog soon after went mad and had to be shot.

Wednesday, two of three cows owned by Mr. Crouse showed the same symptoms as the dogs, and Dr N. E. Berry, an Agosta veterinary surgeon, was called to attend them. After an examination the veterinary declared that the cows had hydrophobia, having probably been bitten by the dogs. Thursday morning the animals were violent. They rushed madly about their enclosure, tearing eath other with their horns and hoofs, and wildly charging everything that came in their way. Nothing could be done to save them. Two of the cows were shot and one, not seemingly affected, was penned up to await developments.

Other farmers in the community are now very anxious regarding their own stock.

$23.45 to Colorado and Return From Marion Over Penna Lines.

G. A. R. excursion tickets will be sold at the above fare. Their sale will begin August 29th and continue daily until September 3d. Tickets may be obtained to Denver, where the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held September 4th to 7th, and to Colorado Springs or Pueblo.

The fare is an unusually low one, and the occasion presents an exceptional opportunity for a sight-seeing trip to Colorado and the West. Excursionists may go over one route and return over another, making the trip via Chicago, returning through St. Louis, or vice versa. Particulars may be ascertained by consulting N. E. Price, ticket agent, Marion, Ohio.
127-e-16-wk-t2

Many a man fails to appreciate his happy home because it is happy only during his absence.

A VERY PLEASING PROGRAM ARRANGED

For Seventh Annual Reunion of the Messenger Family.

The following program has been arranged for the seventh annual reunion of the Messenger family which will be held at the Messenger grove, two miles north of Big Island, September 9:

Prayer, E. R. Larcomb.
Welcome address by the president.
Response, M. G. Smith.
Music, Mayme Messenger.
Porto Rico, F. M. Wolfe.
Piano solo, Ethel May.
Recitation, Zetta Wolfe.
Dinner.
Duet, Ethel May and Grace Smith.
After dinner talk, Noah Frazier.
Ladies' quartet.
Aims of Life, E. Robinson.
Music, Mayme Messenger.
"Josiah Allen's Wife," Mrs. J. C. Messenger.
"School Girl Days," Harriet McDorman.
Music, Ethel May.
Memorial of Samuel Montgomery, Mrs. R. W. Messenger.
"Memorial of Eunice Wolfe," Harriet McDorman.
"Memorial of Otto Matteson," Mrs. Lewis Larcomb.
Song by the family entitled "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."
Election of Officers.
New business.

THE HAPPENINGS OF KIRKPATRICK

Village Team Crosses Bats With Winchester.

The Latter Wins in a Score of Twenty to Eight—Many Attend Picnic at Maple Grove—Personal, Social and Other News.

Kirkpatrick, Aug. 31.—[Special]—W. H. Likens attended the Institute at Marion, Friday.

Kirkpatrick and Winchester crossed bats last Sunday. The score was twenty-eight to eight, in favor of Winchetser.

Mrs. H. A. Monnett, from near Winchester, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Frank Noblet spent Sunday with friends at Climax.

Miss Maud Baker is visiting with her brother, Dr. C. L. Baker, this week.

Nearly everybody in this vicinity attended the picnic at Maple Grove last Friday.

Rev. Mr. Maple of Marion gave a lecture at the Disciple church Tuesday evening, on the subject: "Egypt and Exodus."

Rev. Mr. Coon was called to Delaware Wednesday afternoon by the death of a friend.

Dr. Baker went to Wyandot Tuesday evening.

Cloyd and Marian Mason were guests Sunday of their brother, Joseph Mason, in Bucyrus.

Rev. Mr. Coon preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday evening on the subject, "Riches."

REUNION OF THE MILLER FAMILY

The Event Occurs at Home of Harry Richards at Morral.

The eighth annual reunion of the Miller family was held at the home of Harry Richards at Morral, Thursday. Friends and relatives to the number of thirty-six were present, the morning being spent in a social way. At noon all gathered around a large table spread beneath a canvas.

After dinner an organization was effected, G. W. Miller being chosen president; Miss Mabel Richards, secretary, and Miss Spray Riley, treasurer. The place to hold the next reunion was not determined. Those present were G. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Topliff, Spray Riley, Mabel and Lena Topliff, Bessie Mills, Levi Prettyman and Murray Miller of LaRue; F. M. Bain, Ann Arbor; M. G. Miller and family of Agosta, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Richards and family of Morral and Harry Anderson of Marion.

GREAT SUCCESS OF SOLDIERS' REUNION

Calls Forth Congratulations from Richwod Post.

Headquarters Livingston Post, No. 125, Department of Ohio, G. A. R.

To the comrades and citizens of Marion, Ohio:

At a regular meeting of said post, held August 29, 1905, the undersigned officers of the post were directed to convey to you, through the Marion Star and the Marion Mirror, the congratulations of this post on the perfect success of the ninth annual soldiers' reunion held at Marion, August 24, and to assure you of our appreciation of the special train service secured for our Richwood people, and of your hospitality during our stay in your city.

Cordially yours,
S. A. McNeil,
Post commander.
Uriah Cahill, adjutant.

MRS. GILLESPIE PASSES AWAY

Was One of the Pioneers of Marion County.

DEATH COMES AT 10:20 THURSDAY NIGHT

Is Born in Sussex County, Delaware, Eighty-Five Years Age—Had Been a Citizen of Marion County for Sixty Years—Formerly Resided in Montgomery Township.

After having lived in Marion county more than sixty years, Mrs. Emmaline Gillespie, widow of the late Noah Gillespie of Grand township, died of old age at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Anderson of Jefferson street, Thursday night at 10:20 o'clock. She was eighty-five years of age

Mrs. Gillespie was born in Sussex county, Delaware, and came to Ohio at the age of twelve years, coming to Marion county a number of years later. Her husband died about twelve years ago.

The following children survive: H. E. Gillespie and H. C. Gillespie of La Rue, H. D. Gillespie of Vernon, Kansas; Mrs. Walter James of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Florence Anderson of this city.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC THURSDAY

Three Schools Take Part and a Large Crowd Is Present.

The annual picnic of the Sunday-school of the Scott Town M. E. church was held in the grove of F. M. Woods, east of Scott Town, Thursday, probably 600 being present. The Sunday-schools of Espyville, Green Camp and Big Island were invited to take part in the affair, thus the crowd was considerably larger than expected.

A nice program was observed, a stand being erected for the purpose. Following the march of the children from the gate to the speakers' stand, with singing and music, the Scott Town Sunday-school rendered a song. Superintendent E. A. Carnes of the Scott Town Sunday-school delivered a welcome address. A male quartet and a female quartet rendered several selections throughout the program. Miss Ruth Baker and Mr. Carnes each rendered pleasing solos.

The picnic was voted one of the most pleasant ever held.

Serious Operation.

Mrs. Samuel Morral, who underwent a very serious operation at the Grant hospital at Columbus, August 19, is slowing improving, and hopes are now that she may soon be able to be at home again. The operation was successful in every way.

OHIO COMMENT.

Of No Avail.

The dissension among the Delaware Republicans is said to be incurable. Even Gas Addicks' money seems to have been ineffective as a healing agency.—Springfield News.

Almost as Well.

The vacationists are returning home in droves. After a few days' rest-up most of them will be as well as they were before they went away.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

For What They're Shy.

Russia contends for honor, Japan for money. It might break off negotiations to quote what the Swiss said to the Frenchman as to nations fighting for what they need most.—Columbus Dispatch.

Just a Trifle Slow.

Those progressive persons who were so much elated over the statement that the Methodist Episcopal church had eliminated the word "obey" from its marriage service, are informed by Zion's Herald that the elimination took place as far back as 1861.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Can Make His Own.

There need be no difficulty about fitting Secretary Taft to a platform. He can make one to suit himself. He has not even tears for the standpatters, and his speech at the Ohio Republican convention indicated that he was not going to borrow any trouble about the deficit in the United States treasury.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

On Tariff Revision.

Race suicide doubtless deserves the president's attention, but so does trade suicide. If Mr. Roosevelt will give to the fathers of the country the sound advice on tariff revision that he has given to the mothers on the rearing of children, he may be able to save the homes and the business of America at the same time.—Ohio State Journal.

Nothing makes a woman with a new hat so angry as to have other women pass her without looking at it.

Many a poor fisherman gets tangled up in a string of lies.

It's a poor architect who is unable to draw his own conclusions.

TRIBUTE TO A CHINAMAN.

Irrigon (Ore.) Regrets the Departure of Honest Ging Yick.

A fine gold watch was presented to Ging Yick a few days ago on his departure for home in the Flowery Kingdom, says the Irrigon (Ore.) Irrigator. It was presented by the people of Irrigon in token of the high esteem in which Ging is held and bore this inscription: "To Ging Yick from his Oregon friends, Aug. 5, 1905."

Ging Yick has left us and gone to China, the land of his birth, where a loving wife and family yearn for his coming. He has not seen them for over eight years, and there is among them one son, now almost eight years old, whom he has never seen.

Ging has been in the employ almost constantly for seventeen years of some member of the present Oregon Land and Water company, and for nearly three years he has been at this place, cooking in camp, in cook house and finally in the hotel. He and Mr. Holbrook were the pioneers of Stokes, now Irrigon.

There are people who do not like our almond eyed Celestial friends. They call them "chinks" and think them an inferior race, unfit to deal or associate with. To all such we would point to our friend Ging. He was a cook. He never posed for more than he was, but there is not a person in the state of Oregon who did his duty better, more honorably and honestly or in a pleasanter, gentler way than did Ging.

The editor of the Irrigator is not a worshiper of the yellow man. He believes that for many reasons they will never, can never, assimilate with the great English speaking family. But we do believe in giving yellow men, brown or black men credit—full credit—when they perform their duty exceptionally well.

And Ging did more than this. He did it always cheerfully, always promptly, and he had the intention to do the right thing at the right time. And over and above and beyond this he was honest clear down to his toes, not because he was watched or because he feared detection, but because it was his nature to be honest and loyal and true.

He goes to China never to return. He cannot come back owing to the laws of our country, but he does not care much, for he has been frugal and saving and ranks as a rich man at home. But we often wish that there was some elasticity to the exclusion act, some clause that would allow such men as Ging to go and come at will, for we who know him best know him to be a man who would only honor our country by returning.

ROOF GARDEN FOR LONDON.

Formerly a Private Garden of the Duke of Westminster.

The first of London's public roof gardens will be opened in a few weeks at an electric supply company's new transforming station in Duke street, Grosvenor square, Westminster, says the London Express. It will be laid out in the Italian style, and it opens up possibilities in the utilization of many wasted spaces on the top of London buildings. If it proves a success the metropolis may soon be graced with many similar attractions.

The site of the building was formerly a private garden belonging to the Duke of Westminster, but the corporation obtained permission to build upon it on condition that they made and undertook to maintain a roof garden which should always be kept open to the public between sunrise and sunset.

The architect has so arranged the building that the roof garden is only eight feet above the pavement. This was done by the ingeniously simple method of putting the greater part of the engine room underground. The garden is entered by flights of steps on either side of two magnificent pavilions placed at each end and is bordered by a handsome stone railing. The whole structure is built of Portland stone, and the actual extent of the open space available for the public will be about 250 by 60 feet.

Among the attractions of the garden will be an ornamental fountain, while flower beds will be kept gay with color from early spring to autumn, with trees growing in tubs to complete the picture. Seats, of course, will be provided, and Westminster's "garden in the air" promises to be one of the most restful and picturesque spots in London.

Dinners With "Hurry Up" Costumes.

No, indeed, the love for "dressing up" has not worn itself out in Newport, says the New York Press. Though fancy dress dances naturally are not as much in vogue as in winter, fancy dress dinners are proving a delight for man. The idea had birth in rainy day boredom in English country houses, where guests were requested to come to dinner in costume. The shorter time given the greater the fun, as much ingenuity has to be used to make up a dress from materials immediately at hand. An unwritten law of the game is that there must be no consultations with costumers and no unfair advantage taken of the resources of town. It is astounding what original and amusing "makeups" can be devised when time presses and dinner waits, and the diners derive far more amusement from a dinner of this kind, where one's looks depend on one's ingenuity, than from one entailing greater outlay.

Whistle For Wounded Men.

A surgeon in the Japanese Red Cross service has invented a whistle which emits a very loud sound with a slight expenditure of breath. It is for the use of soldiers when they are wounded and desire to attract attention.

Germany's Costly War.

Germany's African war has already cost the taxpayers nearly $50,000,000.

DEATH OF MRS. YARINGTON

Had Been an Invalid for Many Years.

WHEREABOUTS OF ONLY SON UNKNOWN

She Mourned His Absence and Knew Not Whether He Was Living or Dead, and Constantly Prayed for His Return—Burial Will Be Made at Broadway.

Mrs. Caroline Yarington aged seventy-three years, died of old age and stomach trouble at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Roseberry of Lincoln avenue, Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Yarington had been in poor health some time. Her death was not unexpected. She had lived with her daughter for the past five years.

A sad feature in connection with Mrs. Yarington's death is the fact that it is not known whether or not her only son, William Yarington, is alive or dead. He has not been heard of for years. The aged mother grieved over the absence of her boy and often in the weary hours of night prayed for his return, but death closed her eyes before her prayers were answered. The other children are Mrs. E. E. Roseberry and Mrs. Emmaline Eaton of this city.

The remains will be taken to Broadway for interment.

QUEER MANX CUSTOMS.

Why Natives Ate the Meat Before They Supped the Broth.

Peculiar to itself is the code of laws of the Isle of Man. The laws of England have never prevailed there, and some of the Manx enactments are very curious. One of the earliest enjoined "all Scots to avoid the land with the next vessel that goeth into Scotland, upon pain of forfeiture of their goods and bodies to prison." Another enacted that "Irishwomen loitering and not working be commanded forth of this isle with as much convenient speed as may be" (1561). The first of these laws was the result of a series of raids on the Manx coast by a Galloway rover named MacCulloch. It is said that it was at this period that the Manx custom originated of "eating the meat before they supped the broth," lest they should be deprived of the more substantial part by the appearance at their doors of this Scotchman and his crew. About this time the parish clerks were ordered "to stand at the church doors at the time of service and whip and beat all the doggs." During the seventeenth century a law was made that "whosoever shall be found or detected to pull horse tayles shall be punished upon the wooden horse of the parish, thereon to continue two hours, and to be whipped naked from the waist upward."

Manx deemsters—the high court judges—are still sworn, as they have been for hundreds of years, by the following curious oath: "By this book and the contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in the heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, loss or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish. So help me God and the contents of this book."

Every woman, widow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, whether she be owner, occupier or even lodger, enjoys the franchise for the Manx house of keys elections. Every widow enjoys half of her husband's personal estate and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will. Her written consent must be obtained to all transfers and deeds affecting her husband's property. On the other hand, no married woman can legally own in her own right either money or property in the Isle of Man. She can have no separate estate unless specially provided before marriage.

England's Semitropical Vegetation.

Few people have any idea that within five hours' railway journey from London there is a semitropical belt equal to many in South Africa. Ten minutes only by steamer across the sound from Plymouth will convince the most skeptical of this fact. In the private gardens belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe there is one more sheltered than the rest, though only separated by a short but stiff climb from the sea below. Here in the open flourish all the year round fine tree camellias of the true Cape varieties—rich pink and creamy white, one tree exhibiting the peculiarity of both colors blossoming at once; sturdy blue gums grow here twenty feet high; fine clumps of giant and dwarf bamboo, splendid fruit and tree palms, the aromatic nutmeg and other spices, enormous geraniums, ferns from all parts of the world and, last, but not least, healthy oranges, lemons and citrons, all growing vigorously on their respective trees—a wonderful testimony to the mildness of the south Devon and Cornish coasts.—Pall Mall Gazette.

It isn't necessarily the most cheerful man who "smiles" oftenest.

Beauty is but skin-deep—and most people are awfully thin-skinned.

LIFE ON TORPEDO BOATS.

Much Distress In Hot, Cramped Quarters In a Heavy Sea.

Each of the torpedo craft carries a crew of from sixty to seventy men, and when one considers the size of the space in which it is necessary for these men to move about in operating the powerful yet intricate machinery and find sleeping space also one must marvel at the life aboard a vessel of this class.

To live in quarters the size of an ordinary dry goods box is not the life that the everyday American cares to essay. To endure such life for hours at a stretch, without sleep or food, and to stand exposed in all climates—such is life aboard a torpedo craft for officers and men alike.

There is no discrimination. That is why one sees beardless faces and slender figures behind the conning towers when these long, three and four stacked liners run into port for coal and water at frequent intervals, which is necessary on account of their limited space for carrying these necessities. In the comparatively smooth waters of Norfolk harbor the torpedo boats look very much like the motor racers in disguise, but they are far from being the pleasure craft that the auto boats are, and they go where the helmsman of a motor boat would not dare to venture.

The ocean is the place to see the torpedo boat under way, and then life on board the craft can be seen in its true light. Sticking their bows into the long, green swells, the spray flying above the signal staffs forward and the solid green water washing the low decks continually, is but one picture of life on the rolling deep in a mere shell of a boat.

In the harbor and when at sea in fair weather the torpedo boats run with the hatches open, the commanding officer stands on watch clear of the forward conning tower and the crew lounge on deck, but when the little craft begins to roll and plunge in the seaway the hatches are closed, and, barring the stumpy smokestacks, the vessels resemble baby whales at play. It is then that the crew suffers most while at sea. All must remain below decks or place themselves in jeopardy. To venture above while the vessel is plunging about the sea with decks awash would be extremely hazardous.

Sometimes the steward will essay to climb along the deck from the stern to the forward hatch with a smoking dish clasped tightly in his hands. He is in a race with the seas. If he reaches his destination forward he is lucky. If the seas get there first the fishes get the food.

In the event of the seas overtaking him, then he has to scramble back to the galley and await another chance. This is an amusing incident of life aboard, to watch the steward essay the trip in rough weather.

Intense heat prevails below decks when the craft is under way with hatches closed, and the humidity is one of the inconveniences to which the crew of a torpedo boat is subjected and is one of the most objectionable features of life aboard the torpedo craft, as the heat is oppressive and fearful at times, with all four boilers under full draft and ponderous engines throbbing and pulsating at full speed of perhaps twenty-five to thirty knots.—Norfolk Landmark.

Benbow and His Messmate.

When the brave Admiral Benbow was a common sailor his messmate, who was stationed with him at the same gun, lost his leg by a cannon shot. The poor fellow called to his friend Benbow, who took him upon his shoulder and descended with him to the cockpit, but it happened that just as the poor fellow's head came upon a level with the deck another ball carried that off also. Benbow, however, knew nothing of the matter and carried the body down to the surgeon, calling out to the latter that he had brought a patient, desiring some one to bear a hand. The surgeon turned about and exclaimed:

"Why, what do you do here with a man who has lost his head?"

"Lost his head?" says Benbow. "A lying scoundrel! He told me it was his leg, but I never believed what he said in my life without being sorry for it afterward."

Malay Literature.

The Malay tribes possess but little in the way of literature, the greater part, like that of Java, consisting of romances known under the Sanskrit name of "cheritra," or the Arabic one of "hikayat." Their subjects are taken from the Hindoo epics, from the local legends of Java, from the Mohammedan tales from Arabia and from the stories of Malay princes, hardly less fabulous. Such compositions differ from those of the Javanese in that the greater number of them are in prose. The Malays are possessed of no ancient manuscripts or inscriptions on stone or brass. Their whole literature, all in the Arabic character, is certainly not of greater antiquity than their conversion to the Mohammedan religion, the earliest recorded specimen of it being the vocabulary of the Italian Pigafetta, collected in the Moluccas in 1521.

No Chance For Attachment.

Excessive bashfulness is no joke to the person who suffers from it. Such a person was Jared Philpot. Half a dozen times in his life he had wanted to marry somebody, but could never summon the courage to say so, and he had become a middle aged bachelor and "Uncle Jared" to a large collection of nieces and nephews. "Uncle," one of these youthful relatives asked him one day, "how does it happen that you have never taken a 'rib' unto yourself?" "What would be the use, child?" sighed Uncle Jared. "I haven't any backbone."

CONCESSIONS OF JAPANESE

Plenipotentiaries Yield for the Sake of Humanity.

ACT IS PRAISED BY WHOLE WORLD

Russians Claim Diplomatic Victory and Point Out Mistakes of Their Opponents—Outline of the Peace Terms as Agreed Upon by Envoys. Statement of Japanese.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30. — The following statement has been issued by Mr. Sato in behalf of the Japanese plenipotentiaries: "The questions of the final disposition of the island of Sakhalin and the reimbursement to Japan for her war expenses have from the first been issues on which absolute divergence of views existed. The difference of opinion upon these points—not one, but both—have frequently threatened the existence of the conference. But his majesty, the emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has, in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses and has consented to a division of Sakhalin upon terms which are mutually acceptable, thus making it possible to bring the important work of the conference to a successful issue."

The peace terms agreed upon are:

1. Russia's recognition of Japan's preponderant influence in Korea.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria.

3. Japanese obligation to restore in Manchuria Chinese sovereignty.

4. Mutual obligation to respect the territorial integrity and administrative entity of China in Manchuria and to maintain principle of the open door.

5. Division of the island of Sakhalin, Russia taking the northern and Japan the southern half, with the agreement that neither side shall fortify it.

6. Surrender to Japan of Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott islands.

7. Surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liaotung branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Chantfu to Port Arthur and Niuchwang.

8. The limitation of the Chinese railroad concession in northern Manchuria.

9. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters to the Russian littoral from Vladivostok to Bering sea.

Although M. Witte is not a diplomatist, they declare that he has outmaneuvered the Japanese, yielding one by one to the conditions until he forced them into a corner on the main issue of indemnity, and left them no escape except surrender or to convert the war into a war to collect tribute. The Russians declared that diplomatically the Japanese made their colossal blunder when they agreed to consider the conditions seriatim. The Japanese correspondents, though they said little, plainly showed their dissatisfaction with the terms.

AGREEMENT

Assures Open Door in Manchuria and Integrity of China.

Washington, Aug. 30. — Officials of state department realize a great victory in having secured beyond any question the open door in Manchuria. The territorial integrity of China seems also assured, and with the restoration of the vast Manchurian provinces to the control of the present emperor of China and the dowager empress it is felt here that there is an end for all time of insidious foreign aggressions upon Chinese soil. With Korea under a Japanese protectorate, developing its great natural resources, and all to be opened to American exploitation on even terms with other nations, a large increase in the foreign market open to our products is expected. For its part the navy will be relieved of the tedious and expensive patrol which it has been maintaining in the Philippines ever since the beginning of hostilities to guard against the violation of neutrality by the belligerents. Also it will be relieved of the necessity of guarding the Russian interned ships.

School shoes, New York Store.
233-d&wk-tf

EXCURSION FARES

To Ohio State Fair at Columbus Via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 4th to 8th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Columbus, Ohio, account Ohio State Fair, will be sold via Pennsylvania lines from all ticket stations in state of Ohio. For full information apply to ticket agent of those lines. 236-e-tf&wk

MONEY TO LOAN—Private money of eastern client to loan on first mortgage farm security. Crissinger & Guthery. 14-wk-t3-c

WILL SELL—On account of ill health, I desire to quit business. I will sell my stock of groceries and property, consisting of storeroom and dwelling, or will sell stock and rent property. Good chance. Write W. W. Reading, corner Bennett and Waterloo streets, Marion, Ohio, or call by either phone. Citizens' 561.
227-e-tf&wk

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

COMPLETED THIS WEEK

Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Japan.

ENVOYS AGREE ON ALL POINTS

Congratulations from All Parts of World Received by President Roosevelt, Who Is Pleased at Outcome of the Conference—British, French and German Comment.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—For the sake of peace, Japan yielded everything still in issue before the conference, and the bloody war in the orient is at an end.

Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, were the czar's last words. M. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an i or the crossing of a t in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Baron Komura, therefore, first offered the new basis of compromise (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers—in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by the president) M. Witte did not flinch. He expected a rupture and, as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the prescience that has enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government. President Roosevelt had also, it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The mikado, at the session of the cabinet and elder statesmen, had sanctioned the final concession. When Baron Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play.

The preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded, and the actual work of framing the "treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. DeMartins, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for 25 years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

Articles 10 and 11 (interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east) were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese eastern railroad south of Chantfu, the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that spirit it was decided to practically neutralize Sakhalin, each country binding itself not to fortify its half of the island, and Japan assuming an obligation not to fortify the La Perouse strait between Sakhalin and Hokaido, which would bar Russia's commercial route to the Pacific. The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges, by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the "open door."

Felicitations Exchanged.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the president at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and M. Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to apprising Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. M. Witte frankly laid his tribute at the president's feet. In his message he said: "History will ascribe to you the glory," and added the expression of Russia's heart appreciation of the president's generous initiative." Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation.

Then began the jubilation. M. Witte and Baron De Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese remained at the conference building to lunch with Mr. Peirce. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries. Such scenes of wild rejoicing have never before been witnessed in the state of New Hampshire as greeted them upon their arrival at the hotel. M. Witte, dazed at the sudden and happy termination of the conference, was fairly overpowered by the tremendous ovation he received. He could only express his gratitude by shaking the hands of everybody, and in response to the volley of questions fired at him as to the terms murmured, "We pay not a kopeck and we get half of Sakhalin." And when he had recovered himself he declared that he could not have dreamed of such a victory—for that he regards it as diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal. And that is the general verdict here. The Russians are overjoyed at the result. "We have had our Liaoyangs and Mukdens on land," they say, "and our Tsushimas on sea, but the Japanese have their Portsmouth."

GRATIFIED

Is the President Over the Work of the Peace Conference.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 30.—While the president did not seek to conceal his gratification that the peace conference had reached an agreement, he said he was obliged in the circumstances to refrain from any formal expression regarding the work achieved until he should have been notified fully as to the details. It can be said, however, that he feels that the successful issue of the conference is a great triumph for humanity and civilization. Such public expression as he may make regarding the work of the conference will be announced after he shall have had opportunity to carefully look the matter over.

Messages of congratulation poured in on the president from people both in America and in Europe. The great part he has played in the bringing about of the success of the conference and in promoting the interest of civilization is recognized throughout the world, as is indicated by the cordiality and wide range covered by the congratulatory dispatches. None of these messages was made public.

It is regarded here as likely that the first important work of the conferees, now that a general agreement has been reached on the main points of difference, will be the framing of a protocol declaring an armistice and providing for the return of prisoners. The negotiation of a permanent treaty of peace, a subject of grave concern to both powers and to the civilized world generally, will be watched with profound interest. At the conclusion of their labors in the Washington conference the plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be received by President Roosevelt either at Sagamore Hill or at the White House. At that time there will probably be some notable utterances.

News In France.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The unwavering conviction of France that President Roosevelt's initiative would culminate in peace has received its reward. The news of the successful termination at Portsmouth produced a profound impression when it was communicated to the members of the diplomatic corps and the high officials of the governments, who unanimously expressed the keenest satisfaction that the heavy strain had been removed, and President Roosevelt's persistency was conceded to have been the main element in bringing about the happy results. American, Russian and French officers displayed jubilation, while Japanese diplomats maintained their usual imperturbability, regarding the event as a thing that had been expected. All, however, rejoiced that the war had been brought to a close with undoubted benefit, not only to Russia and Japan, but to the whole world.

Crowds From Russia.

St Petersburg, Aug. 30. — A large section of the press does not conceal its disappointment over the results of the conference. M. Souverin, the aged proprietor of the Novoe Vremya, declared that not only were the conditions unsatisfactory, but that he did not believe in peace on any terms. He said: "Russia has no occasion to shout 'Hosannah!' The terms may satisfy some, but I would have preferred to continue the war. However, we may be at the end of our resources and this peace may be the best we can obtain, but we have given up Port Arthur and Manchuria we have allowed Japan to establish herself in Korea, we have abandoned our immense investiment in the railway, and the worst of all, we stand confessed as a beaten nation."

German Opinion.

Berlin, Aug 30.—Japan has won a great moral victory, Russia a great diplomatic one, and President Roosevelt has become the first figure in international statesmanship; that is what Berlin thinks of the result of the Portsmouth conference. The foreign office says unreservedly that without the president's personal exertions, supported by his unique position and the power of the United States, peace would not have been attained, and that Germany and the whole world will benefit by the statesmanship shown by the Washington government.

English Comment.

London, Aug. 30. — English papers which have been strongly pro-Japanese throughout the negotiations, express disappointment at Japan's failure to be reimbursed for expenses of the war. At the same time several of them admit that she perhaps has shown the wiser and more business like course.

IS VICTIM OF APPENDICITIS

Christian M. Bradshaw Dies Suddenly at Wyandot Wednesday.

Christian M. Bradshaw, aged thirty-five years of Green Camp, died suddenly of appendicitis, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at Wyandot, where he has been employed as a blacksmith for the past three weeks. He was making preparations to move his household effects there when death overtook him. He was married last June in this city.

The remains were taken Thursday morning to Green Camp, where the funeral was held at the home of J. B. Walker, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Besides the widow, the deceased is survived by his father, two brothers and two sisters.

School shoes, New York Store.
233-d&wk-tf

LA RUE DOINGS OF PAST WEEK

S. E. Prettyman Gets Hurt in Runaway.

RIGHT SIDE OF FACE BRUISED

The Presbyterian and Free Baptist Sunday-Schools Enjoy a Day's Outing at Hepburn—Number Attend Cook-Hamilton Reunion — Other Interesting LaRue News.

LaRue, Sept. 1.—[Special.]—W. E. Smith of Upper Sandusky was here on business Friday.

S. E. Prettyman got hurt in a runaway Friday. He was thrown out of a buggy, badly bruising the right side of his face. Dr. N. Sifritt attended him.

C. H. Sutton and family, F. F. Kniffin and family and Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Sutton attended the Cook-Hamilton reunion in Marion Friday.

Harry Mapes of Marion visited relatives here a few days last week.

While Mrs. Martha Jones was driving west of town a few days ago, her horse became frightened at a passing automobile, and she was thrown from the buggy and received a number of slight injuries.

J. W. Knapp, superintendent of the C. and O. railway at Richmond, Virginia, and two daughters, Edith and Bertha, visited Mr. Knapp's mother, Mrs. Mary Knapp, and other relatives, several days last week.

F. W. Stoll of Marion was a visitor here Tuesday and Wednesday.

Samuel Orr was here Monday. He will soon return to Licking county, where he will teach an eight-month term of school.

The Presbyterian and Free Baptist Sunday-schools enjoyed a day's outing, Tuesday, at Hepburn.

H. Appel and family visited with friends in Kenton this week.

The Fairview Sunday-school picnic was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Kinnon, Rev. Grace Netro, Rev. J. A. Sutton, J. B. Patton and Miss Esther Morral were the principal speakers. A royal dinner was served.

W. E. Thew has purchased a new "Oldsmobile."

Rev. Mr. Wilbert of Chicago will commence a series of meetings at the Union Baptist church near Arbela, next Sunday.

FATALLY INJURED BY VICIOUS HORSE

W. K. Watson of Mattoon, Illinois, Dangerously Hurt.

While Loading Horses for Shipment to This City He Is Thrown Down and Trampled Upon—Daughter Resides in This City.

Mrs. Emma Boger of Girard avenue received a telegram from Mattoon, Illinois, this morning, stating that her father, W. K. Watson, had probably been fatally injured by a vicious horse.

Mr. Watson was loading a car of horses for shipment to this city, he having been here last week and made arrangements for a horse sale. The particulars of the accident are not all at hand, but so far as is known the horse threw the man down and then trampled on him. Watson's lower jaw was broken, his upper jaw and nose were crushed and he was cut and bruised about his body. It is also feared that he has suffered serious internal injuries.

Mrs. Boger will leave for Mattoon this evening.

SOLOMON COLLINS, FORMER RESIDENT

Passes Away in Allen County at an Advanced Age.

Solomon Collins, aged eighty-five years, died at his home in Allen county, Wednesday, August 30. He was born in Caroline county, Maryland, coming to Marion county before the civil war and residing on a farm between Green Camp and Prospect. Later he moved to Allen county, where he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. He is survived by four sons and three daughters, one brother, Elijah Collins, and two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Riley and Mrs. Susan Rathell. The last three are residents of this city.

The funeral was held at the late home Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

LUSCH FAMILY HOLDS REUNION

Number of Its Members Meet at Olentangy Park Thursday.

A number of the members of the Lusch family of this city left Thursday for Olentangy park to attend the Lusch reunion. The members of the family are widely scattered and many were present at the reunion from all quarters of the country.

PARRISH FAMILY ANNUAL REUNION

Is Held at Russell Home Near LaRue.

A Bounteous Dinner Is Served Under the Trees—Exercises Consist of Music, Recitations and Addresses Attendance Is Very Large.

Members of the Parish family held their fifth annual reunion last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Russell of three miles north of La Rue. There were 106 descendants of the family, many of whom were from a distance, in attendance.

Those from a distance were P. Iley and family of Richwood, H. J. Currey, Levi Rosebery and family of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler of Columbus, and Mrs. Cambridge and daughter of Mingo.

The weather being propitious, the guests began to arrive at an early hour, and at 11 o'clock the greater number of the guests had assembled. The morning exercises were brief, consisting of prayer and music by the young people, Miss Lulu Walker presiding at the organ. Rev. Mr. Smith gave the address of welcome.

After the noon hour, during which an excellent dinner was served under the trees, the time was given to social entertainment. There were a number of songs and addresses. Organ music was contributed by Mrs. Dazy Parish. An address was made by Judge S. C. Robinson of Rush Creek. Mrs. Anson A. Parish gave a brief talk, which was followed by songs, orations and recitations by the young people. The closing address was made by Rev. Mr. Smith of Harpster. He also pronounced the benediction.

A Result at Last.

The inexperienced citizens who have dumped so much money in Wall street have long and despairingly looked for results. They can now take comfort and even delight in Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's elaborate outfit of clothing.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Lake Traffic.

If the lake fleet can keep as busy next summer as the lake shipyards will be next winter, the season of 1906 will smash many records on these fresh water seas.—Cleveland Leader.

Canada's American Problems.

Some of the Canadian papers intimate that the immigrants from this side of the line may make trouble for the older elements of the Canadian population. In part of the western section of the Dominion the Americans are getting so numerous that they may shape the politics of that section. Annexation to the United States is not an issue just now, but if it should come to the front a very heavy vote could be got for it in the newer regions of Canada. The Canuck politicians who are taking a look a few years ahead see perils in this new "American invasion."

Canada, in her new fears, can get no sympathy on this side of the line. Her immigration agents have been distributed all over the United States, and have been telling credulous persons here that the Dominion is a land of promise. These fairy tales have had some effect, as seen by the immigration figures which are issued from time to time from Ottawa. Tens of thousands of Americans, according to these statistics, have been moving into Canada in the past three years. They are numerous enough in some localities to outvote the rest of the population, providing they qualify to vote. But in many cases they fail to qualify. Though in Canada, they are not of it. They retain their American citizenship in the face of such blandishments as present themselves. This phenomenon, too, is beginning to bother some of the Canadians, as they see, or think they see, in it an indication that the newcomers are only "transients."

It is a fact that not only is the immigration to Canada from this side of the line falling off, as compared with 1904, but that a movement in this direction of Americans who were deluded into going to Canada is beginning to take on important proportions. Here is one more trouble for Canada. If all the Americans who have moved into the Dominion should become voters they could sway its politics in some localities. If they refuse to become voters it is a warning to Canada that their stay is to be short. Those who are returning are telling the truth about the Dominion's delusive promises, and this is a peril which hits it immediately and directly. For a region which has fewer people than the state of New York, and not half of New York's wealth or prosperity, Canada is having almost as many worries as Russia.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE DONATIONS ARE LIBERAL

Many Give to the Home for Aged People

IT IS BEING VERY NICELY EQUIPPED

A Report of the Gifts to the Home for the Months of May, June and July Is Made by the Matron, Mrs. Schaeffer—List of Donors and Gifts.

Mrs. Schaeffer, the matron at the Waddell Ladies' home, has completed her report of the donations for the months of May, June and July, and has favored the Star with a copy of the report, which is herewith reproduced.

"I respectfully present the following report of donations for the months of May, June and July:

"Mr. B. Waddell, in his characteristic generosity, made the first donation to the home in the way of furnishings. We are indebted to him for the cheerful, comfortable general office.

"Mrs. George Salmon, Mr. A. H. Kling and Mrs. John Evans each furnished a room on the first floor, complete in every detail.

"On the second floor, the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. society furnished a room beautifully, including a fine picture of Frances Willard.

"Kling & Wilson donated the numbers for the rooms of the entire building.

"Mr. A. H. Kling presented to the board of lady managers a very elegant mat, with name of home on it, to be placed at the east door.

"Mr. B. Waddell donated a pair of handsome urns. Mr. Wilson, the florist, filled them with beautiful plants.

"Mrs. Hand donated one pair of beautiful hemstitched sheets and one pair of pillow cases.

"Warner & Edwards donated a very handsome flag. A flag staff was donated by J. F. Prendergast.

"Mrs. Salmon donated a silver caster, a crumb tray and cooking utensils.

"Mr. Wiant donated three blank books for the use of the home.

"The Marion Department company donated a kitchen cabinet.

"Mr. Merchant furnished the kitchen with all that is necessary for running the home at the present time, also a fine large refrigerator.

"Mr. B. Waddell donated the large gas logs in the old-fashioned fire place of the reception hall, also the clock and picture.

"Mr. Redd donated his services the night of reception.

"Mr. Wort donated pictures of home.

"Mr. Blake, the florist, donated a very handsome palm and a pot of Boston ferns.

"Mr. Schaffner, the furniture dealer, donated an extension table for use of the matron.

"Miss Abbie C. Slone donated a large cherry table and six chairs.

"Mrs. VanHorn donated two large pots of Boston ferns and two of fine tropical plants.

"Mr. C. W. McClain, furniture dealer, furnished room No. 4 on the first floor complete and very comfortable.

"Miss Emma Irmer left $1,000 as an endowment to the Waddell home.

"Mrs. E. L. McMahon left $500 to the Waddell home.

"Dr. Lewis renders his services to the home for one year free of charge.

"Mr. Oppenheimer donates one large table.

"Mr. E. Hughes donates one large table.

"The Commercial club donated one large range cook stove.

"Mr. Salmon donated a sack of flour, several pounds of butter and other provisions.

"Mrs. Schaeffer, matron."

REAL ESTATE.

M. Click to F. M. Ault, twenty acres in Claridon township, $1,400.

Elmer Cox to Wason Fate, three acres in Tully township, $105.

The Marion Land company to M. S. Lawler, a lot in Marion, $1,750.

J. C. Harvey to Amanda Russell, one acre in Grand Prairie township, $1.

Rosanna Lupton to D. C. Postle, thirteen acres in Morral, $1,000.

J. W. Miller to French Crow, two lots in Marion, $1,500.

A. D. Mitchell to J. W. Jacoby, four lots in Marion, $1,500.

H. M. Virden to C. H. and Maurice Virden, 200 acres in Montgomery township, $1.

Harriet Watson to M. McGinley, a lot in Marion, $1.

Full of Doubt.

"Colonel Watterson writes as though he were a stranger to the fragrant julep," says The Atlanta Constitution it is singular—this continuous doubting of the solemn assertion of Colonel Watterson that he wouldn't know a julep if it hit him in the mouth.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A mule by any other name would kick just as hard.

OBITUARIES.

Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of Ludwig and Frederica Strobel, was born in Waldo township, June 6, 1848. She was married to Gotthard Snyder, February 6, 1871. This union was blessed with seven children, five sons, and two daughters. One of these preceded the mother to the other shore. There are left to mourn her death a husband, six children, five grandchildren, one brother, two sisters and many other relatives and friends. After a brief illness she passed away on Monday, August 21, the cause of death being a complication of diseases. She reached the age of fifty-seven years, two months and fifteen days. ***

David M. Clark, son of John and Huldah Clark, was born near Montgomery M. E. church, Marion county, February 10, 1855, and spent the early years of his life with his parents upon the farm. May 15, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Knelsley. This service was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in Hardin county. To this union was born one son and five daughters. One daughter departed this life May 3, 1884. The wife and mother was called into a higher life March 17, 1901. Mr. Clark remained upon the farm home one year following the death of his companion, when he removed to La Rue, and secured the position of mail carrier, which position he worthily held until the beginning of his last sickness. About two months since, he became conscious that he could not possibly recover, but this knowledge did not frighten or harass him. He assured every one that he felt that he was ready to go and was prepared to meet his Savior. He regretted to leave his children, and his prayers were with them while living, and his spirit will surely hover near now that he is gone. While residing upon the farm he was honored by his friends and neighbors, and for several years very acceptably filled the office of township assessor. In early life he gave his heart to the Lord Jesus, and became a member of the Montgomery M. E. church, and remained a worthy member until death. During his life he made a wide circle of friends, for he possessed by nature a kind, good, social disposition and was a most obliging neighbor and faithful friend. He was an affectionate husband, an over-indulgent father. His life was one continuous scene of anxiety and toil. As the days passed and the time of his departure drew near, he calmly awaited the end, being conscious until the last, though unable to talk for some hours previous to death at 10:43 o'clock, Sunday morning, August 27, 1905, being aged fifty years, six months and seventeen days, leaving Mrs. William Blue, William J. Clark, Mrs. E. E. Matthews, Hattie O., and Clarie Hazel Clark and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his departure. The funeral service was held in the La Rue M. E. church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, August 29, 1905, attended by Rev. J. A. Sutton and a very large audience of neighbors and friends. F. T. Haybeck, G. T. Baughman, W. F. Kniffin, A. H. Davis, J. W. Campbell and D. M. Bell served as pallbearers. Interment was held in the new cemetery north of La Rue. ***

After several weeks of suffering from typhoid fever, Earl, eldest child and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blosser, departed this life at his home in Marion, Saturday, August 26, 1905, aged ten years, six months and twenty-one days. He was a bright, winsome, loving child, and leaves parents, two young sisters and many relatives to mourn his untimely death. The remains were taken to Beulah F. B. church, where, Monday afternoon, the funeral service was held by Rev. J. A. Sutton, assisted by Rev. O. Rutter and Professor Carmine, following which interment was had in the Prospect cemetery. ***

THE PEOPLE OF PROSPECT

Some Are Visiting and Others Entertaining.

ALL ENGAGED ONE WAY OR THE OTHER

Such, at Least, Are the Indications, Judging by a Special from the Thriving Village to the South. Prospect Woman Receives an Increase in Pension.

Prospect, O., Sept. 1.—[Special.]—Miss Gladys Corey is visiting with friends at Caledonia this week.

Mrs. C. J. Bottenfield has returned to her home at Oblong, Illinois, after a visit of a few days.

Mrs. Matilda Holt of Prospect has received an increase in pension to $10 per month.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hough.

Arthur Waters, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Waters of Woodland, is ill of typhoid fever.

Dr. Charles A. Finefrock of Green Camp is ill of typhoid fever at the home of his mother, Mrs. E. A. Finefrock of Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fleming were the guests of Columbus and Canal Winchester friends, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mayfield, Mr. J. A. Mayfield, Mrs. Samuel Almendinger and Mrs. S. L. Wottring attended the funeral of Harry Mayfield at Columbus, Monday.

Leon Cope, Ernest Cox and Paul Richmond left Tuesday night for a two weeks' outing at the Logan reservoir.

Mr. M. E. Fleming and family, Mrs. L. R. McNeill, Mr. T. E. Drake and Mrs. Tip Penry have returned from an outing along the lakes.

The Prospect schools will open next Monday for the fall term.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mathews attended the funeral of Mrs. Mathew's father at La Rue, Tuesday.

Rev. C. N. Harford of Granville was the guest of Pastor Moore of the Baptist church this week. Mr. Harford was a former pastor of that denomination.

Rev. F. M. Myers will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Cora Liggett, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. T. J. Glidden, has returned to her home at Akron.

A. A. Moore of North Baltimore attended the funeral of his niece, Anna Graham, at Thompson chapel, this week.

Miss Myrtle Stuckey of Chicago and Mr. Fred and Miss Dora Stuckey of Tuscarawas county are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Stuckey.

Mrs. Rollin Solomon and daughter, Geraldine, of West Mansfield, were visitors of Mrs. Albert Johnson this week.

Miss Lillian Kleinfelter of Marion was entertained by Miss Clara Cope, Wednesday.

Tony Morarity, who has been in the West for some time, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Morarity.

J. W. Humphreys has purchased the Money farm southwest of town.

Mrs. Sauver of Madison county is visiting Mr. William Johnson and family.

Miss Emma Adams is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Hildreth at Woodland.

COMMON PLEAS.

In the matter of Gerald L. Clark against the LaRue Telephone company, the defendant company has filed an answer, in which it denies all material allegations, and asks that the suit be dismissed.

HERE'S GOOD SHOE NEWS.

This shoe department has grown so rapidly, that now it has first place in the front, just to your right as you enter the store.

For Boys.

$1.48 buys a well-made genuine box calf shoe, lace, tip, guaranteed for longest wear.

79c and up to $1.00 for a good school shoe, the kind you are asked $1.25 for elsewhere.

For Girls.

$1.50 buys a stylish patent leather shoe, suitable for dress, all styles.

98c buys little misses' shoes, calf, high or low heel, durable; a shoe we've sold for years.

Fit out the children with new shoes here—you'll save the price of a new pair.

THE RACKET STORE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

School Opens Next Monday

AND

$1.48 Buys Suits Worth Up To $4.00
At Kleinmaiers Sacrifice Sale of Children's Suits.

$2.48 Buys Suits Worth Up to $5.00
At Kleinmaiers Sacrifice Sale of Children's Suits.

$3.48 Buys Suits Worth Up to $6.00
At Kleinmaiers Sacrifice Sale of Children's Suits.

$4.48 Buys Suits Worth Up to $8.00
At Kleinmaiers Sacrifice Sale of Children's Suits.

Extra! Extra!! Extra!!!

There's 15 dozen pair CORDUROY KNEE PANTS of the regular 50c quality, we are going to give away for the next few days at TWENTY NINE CENTS A PAIR. SIZES 4 to 14. COME QUICK.

KLEINMAIERS

YOUNG ROOSEVELT BRINGS DOWN BEAR

The President's Son Shoots Big Game.

Brings in as Trophies the Hides of a Young Bear and Two Wildcats. Will Soon Return to School—He Is Highly Elated.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 31.—Kermit Roosevelt and his hunting party returned Wednesday with the hides of a brown bear and two wildcats. The bear was young and not big, but it was a bear. Even the president did not get a grizzly in ten days.

The party, consiting of Kermit, Captain Bullock, Stanley Bullock and Paul Martin, son of Congressman Martin, traveled 315 miles in ten days on horseback. On the fifth day, they scared up a small brown bear.

"There's your chance, Kermit," said Bullock. The boy brought his rifle up with a steady hand. The little brown bear lost, but young Roosevelt won.

Kermit left here Wednesday, and will go direct to Washington in time for the opening of school at Groton, Massachusetts.

Some confidence men look for jays and some for rich wives.

For Quality. **Uhler & Phillips** For Goods That Satisfy

All Things Indicate a Prosperous Season

Abundant crops and ideal weather make money move.

Plenty of money means a **big business.** But we are **ready.** Our Mr. Phillips now at New York is sending us each day a veritable avalanche of fashions, newest creations in fall "stuffs". Every suit, every yard of dress goods, is right up to-the-minute in style, and the workmanship and quality is of the high standard which this store ever strives to uphold.

But come and see us; our goods will speak for themselves.

Some Early Arrivals In Suits & Wraps

Long Coat Suits

have been adopted as the hit of the season in Tailor Costume. There is no doubt of their beauty and effectiveness as the eastern women are wild about them. We are showing a new line in plain or fancy materials. Coats with velvet collar and cuffs, all satin lined, box plaited skirts, beautiful styles, at $16.50, $18.50 and $20.00.

Long Coats.

Among the new garments just in for Fall and Winter is a long, loose 45-inch coat made of Tan, Covert and Gray Homespun. Seams strapped in back, a very swell novelty. Special at $10.00.

Black Petticoat Special.

We place on sale next week 100 black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, made with double ruffles with five rows of strapping. This skirt is a regular $2 value for 98c.

You are invited to look through our ready-to-wear department whether you wish to buy or not.

Uhler & Phillips.

LATEST NEWS OF CALEDONIA

Public Schools Will Open Next Monday Morning.

INVITATIONS FOR MARRIAGE ISSUED

Miss Ella Brocklesby Is To Wed Mr. R. W. Brown—Miss Helen Stone Is Hostess to a Number of Friends. Two Accidents—Other Interesting Caledonia News.

Caledonia, Aug. 31.—[Special]—Miles, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hipsher, residing a mile northwest of town met with a painful accident Tuesday afternoon. He was climbing over a fence when the top board broke, precipitating him to the ground in such a manner as to cut a three-inch gash in his lower jaw.

Luella, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Douce, of two miles west of town fell from an apple tree, Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, dislocating her right wrist, also breaking the bones of the forearm. Dr. W. S. Stone reduced the fracture.

Miss Florence Shearer of Bucyrus is the guest of her uncle, A. M. Dilts and family.

Mrs. Gus Beck has been seriously ill for the past week.

Miss Helen Stone entertained a number of her young friends last Friday night. Games and music were indulged in, and light refreshments were served.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pommert on Water street, Sunday.

Mrs. W. W. Campbell returned Tuesday, from Sidney, where she was called by the illness and death of her father.

M. H. Underwood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Underwood and daughter, Virgie, and Miss Mabel Fell attended the Miller family reunion at Cardington, Wednesday.

Mrs. T. J. Harrold and daughters, Elizabeth and Mabel, returned to their homes in Cleveland Saturday, after a two weeks' visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fell.

Miss Mildred Cogswell of Cleveland arrived at this place last Thursday and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Donnenwirth for several weeks.

Miss Helen Roberts of Bucyrus is spending the week with Miss Naomi Pittman.

Amos Gochenour of Lorain was called to this place last Saturday by the death of Mrs. David Seckle.

Miss Ethel Sperry departed Monday for a three weeks' visit with relatives in Canton.

Mrs. John Tedrow is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Arthur Dull and two children of Rockford this week.

Miss Orpha Coulter of Toledo arrived at this place Monday and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary Coulter.

Miss Gertrude Seckle left Monday for Cleveland, where she will purchase her fall stock of millinery goods.

Messrs. O. S. Rice, James Seckle and Charles Glathart and Misses Effie Coulter and Myrtle Rice are enjoying a week's outing and fishing at Lakewood, Michigan.

Mrs. Edmond Malloy of Marion is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Marggraf, at this place.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Ella Brockelsby to Mr. R. W. Brown, of Crockville, which will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Brockelsby, on south Main street Wednesday evening, September 6.

Rev. Joseph Fields occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. Gray.

Miss Maude Anselment returned Monday from Cleveland, where she has been attending the millinery opening for several weeks. Miss Anselment will be employed in the Ainsworth millinery store in Marion this season.

S. H. Underwood has rented his barber shop to Jay Coulter, who formerly resided in Barberton.

Mr. Underwood and family will spend a year in traveling through the West.

Mrs. Henry Lyman and Mrs. T. J. Anderson accompanied a party of young girls to Seccaium park Wednesday, where they enjoyed a day's outing. The party consisted of the Misses Helen Stone, Helen Pommert, Helen and Laura Virtue and Eva Ault of this place, Florence Shearer of Bucyrus and Mildred Cogswell of Cleveland.

School will commence here next Monday morning with the following teachers in charge: Miss Inez Morris of Fairfield county, primary room; Miss Estella Meister of this place, the intermediate grade; Miss Mollie E. Boyd of Prospect, C and D Grammar and S. S. Simpson, superintendent. No one has yet been secured for principal, but the board of education states that several applications have been received and the position will be filled before the opening day of school. The board has had considerable difficulty in securing teachers for the different grades, as several that were engaged resigned.

Miss Jessie Scott of Kenton is a guest at the Fell and Underwood home on Marion street this week.

E. H. Conaway of Cardington was here Tuesday calling on old friends.

Rev. James Gray, pastor of the M. E. church of this place is now enjoying a two weeks' vacation. He returned Monday with Mrs. Gray from Cleveland after a week's visit with relatives.

LITTLE GIRL BADLY CRUSHED BY HORSE

Is Sister of A. J. Robinson of This City.

A. J. Robinson, who was called to North Lewisburg, Wednesday morning, by a telegram announcing that his little sister had been dangerously injured by a horse, returned to the city Thursday morning.

Mr. Robinson states that his sister, who is but eight years of age, was trampled and crushed by the horse, and for a time it was feared that there was no possibility of her recovery. At present, however, she is resting easy, and the attending surgeons think she will recover.

NINETY-SEVEN OPERATIONS

Annual Report of Hospital Is Just Issued.

ONLY SEVEN DEATHS DURING THE YEAR

In Total There Are Fourteen Deaths Out of 206 Medical and Surgical Cases, a Showing That Is Regarded by the Hospital Directors as Remarkable—Statistics.

The annual report of the Marion City and County hospital, just issued, shows that of ninety-seven operations performed during the past year only seven deaths resulted, while of the medical cases there were also seven deaths out of 109 cases. In total there were fourteen deaths out of 206 medical and surgical cases, a showing that is regarded by the hospital directors as remarkable.

Relative to charity the report states:

"The number of charity cases taken care of has necessarily been limited, as the funds at the disposal of the directors for this purpose has not permitted any extensive work in this direction; and what has been accomplished has been chiefly due to the philanthropic efforts of the ladies of the Marion Hospital Aid association, the W. R. corps and a number of private citizens. The hospital company has expended about $1,000 in charitable work outside of the aforementioned sources."

Special Excursion Train to Columbus Via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 6th and 7th, excursion tickets to Columbus, account Ohio State Fair, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at $1.35 round trip from Marion, good going on special train leaving at 7 a. m., central time. Tickets will also be sold for regular trains on September 4th to 8th, inclusive. 236-e-tf&wk

The Warner & Edwards Store.

None Genuine unless rolled on the "VARNISHED BOARD," ID STAMPED EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH HE MANUFACTURERS' NAMES.

Fall Dress Goods

Priestley's Newest Weaves in Black and The Autumn Shades in Colored Dress Goods.

Priestley's Matchless Blacks SILK WARPS ARE GOOD AGAIN and Priestley's Silk Warp Blacks lead the world. Some of the leading weaves are:

CREPE-DE-CHINE
MELROSE
NUN'S VEILING
TAMISE MOHAIR
UNSPOTTABLE PANAMA
CREPOLINE
ENGLISH SERGE
SILK WARP HENRIETTA
SILK WARP CREPE
SILK WARP ALMA
ADRIENNA
POWDERETTE

Colored Suitings We open the fall season with full lines of Colored Dress Goods in the most desirable cloths for fall 50c

WARNER & EDWARDS.

MAJOR DELMAR MAY BE SOLD

C. K. G. Billings Offered $50,000 for the Gelding.

OFFER OF $30,000 IS REJECTED BY OWNER

Mr. Billings Has Decided To Keep Lou Dillon for Sentimental Reasons, but Will Sell the Remainder of His Large Stable of Noted Speeders.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—H. M. Hanna of the Cleveland Gentleman's Driving club has made C. K. G. Billings an offer of $50,000 for the champion trotting gelding, Major Delmar. Mr. Billings has not decided whether he shall accept the offer.

The negotiations were conducted for Hanna by H. K. Devereaux, who has charge of the Cleveland man's string at the Washington park track. He first offered $30,000 and this was flatly refused. The larger bid was made later, and it is thought that Mr. Hanna is prepared to bid still higher if the second offer is rejected.

For sentimental reasons, probably, Mr. Billings has decided to keep Lou Dillon. Major Delmar and one or two other horses, although the remainder of his large stable is to be sold at auction this fall. Mr. Hanna is said to be trying to build up the best stable of light harness horses in the country, and needed the Major to give him a top notcher. Major Delmar was secured by Mr. Billings from E. E. Smathers last summer.

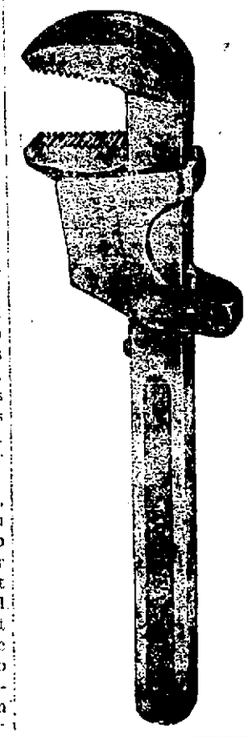
GET THE CASH HABIT.

Better investigate those school hose

At 10 cents, they are worth 13 cents in every particular.

We are prepared to save you money on cotton blankets, comforts, and outings, at least the early sales we have enjoyed would indicate, that the prices are a little lower than the average. Look us up.

NEW YORK STORE.



The Best, Simplest and Handiest

Wrench Made.

Absolutely unbreakable, can be set for any size nut or pipe, requires but one hand to operate---a most useful article to have about the home or work shop.

6 to 24 inch	98c to $2.50

Our hardware dept. is growing more complete every day.

The Ark

S. Main St. J. B. Layton.

More Convincing Prices for September

Starting the month out by naming still lower prices on summer goods.

Wash Goods 2c, 5c, 9c Yard.

Which sold from 5c to 50c yard. A good assortment of just the nicest wash fabrics this store ever had to offer.

Heavy Blue Calico	4c yard
Best Blue Calicoes	5c yard
Best Black or Gray Calicoes	5c yard

Fancy Ribbons 10c, 19c Yard.

For the most wanted ribbon styles which sold at 25c to $1.00, plain or fancies; anything you may desire.

Any 25c Silk Belt	15c
Any 50c Silk Belt	25c
10c to 20c Torchon Laces 3 1-2c yd	

White Goods 10c, 15c and 25c

For values which sold up to 75c yard. All new, white goods which are in demand the year around. All now priced for less than one-half actual value.

20c White India Linon	10c yard
50c Corset Cover Embroideries	25c yd

$1.00 Fancy Taffeta Silks 55c Yard.

Silks that will be in great demand this fall, just the prettiest styles any woman would care to see in fancy Taffetas, mostly worth $1.00, although some sold at $1.25 and $1.50; now go for 55c yard.

$1.00 Imported Mohair, blue or green	50c yard
$1.50 Highest Grade Black Sicilian	$1.00 yard
$2.00 Fancy Voiles or Panamas	49c yard

The One-Half Price Sale Muslin Underwear.

50c *for Women's $1.00 Night Gowns.*
50c *for Women's Embroidery Trimmed Drawers.*
75c *for $1.50 Women's Night Gowns.*
$1.00 *for $2.25 Women's Night Gowns.*
$1.39 *for $3.00 White Skirts.*
$1.69 *for $4.00 White Skirts.*
$2.50 *for $5.00 White Skirts.*

50 HIGH-GRADE $25.00 TO $37.50 RAIN COATS $15.00.

The best Rain Coats this store ever had to offer—50 new ones. A lucky purchase made yesterday in Cleveland makes it possible for us to sell these $25.00 and $37.50 Rain Coats for $15.00. Materials are the best English Cravenettes, styles new and beautiful; colors Castor and Oxford.

Any $17.50 Rain Coat	$10.00	$3.00 White Waists, now	88c
Any $20.00 Rain Coat	$12.50	$10.00 Linen Shirt-Waist Suits	$1.98
Lot Fine Dress Skirts, choice	$2.98	$15.00 Finest Linen Suits	$3.98

D. A. FRANK & CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two.. MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 9-16

VOL. XXI. NO. 15. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BELIEVED TO BE RUSE TO ESCAPE

Prisoner at Jail Meets with an Accident.

STORY TOLD BY HIS COMPANIONS

Young Woman in Charge Is Requested To Send for a Physician Without Going to the Trouble of First Summoning the Deputy Sheriff. Suspicious Circumstances.

About 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, a servant girl employed at the county jail telephoned an alarm to the sheriff's office with request for assistance, as one of the prisoners had either attempted suicide or had accidentally injured himself.

The young woman was alone in the residence portion of the jail, a fact known to the prisoners, and fearing the call for help from the jail corridors and the announcement of the prisoners was but a ruse to get her to open the doors and allow them to escape, she made haste to secure assistance.

Sheriff Sells was at Prospect at the time and Deputy Sheriff Davidson was out serving papers. The message was received by a visitor in the office, however, and Dr. L. D. Hamilton was accompanied to the jail by several men, so that an attempt to escape would be fruitless. At the jail, it was developed, that the young woman had no keys, and it was necessary to secure the deputy before an entrance could be made.

The deputy was quickly found and accompanied the doctor into the jail corridor, where Benjamin Eihlinger, committed from Caledonia some time ago for assault, was found lying on the corridor floor in apparently a semi-conscious condition.

The prisoners explained that Eihlinger had been jumping about the bars of an upper corridor, and, missing his hold, had fallen a distance of some nine or ten feet, striking on his shoulders and right side. The prisoners further stated that he had been in convulsions, and they had had some difficulty in holding him.

Dr. Hamilton made a careful examination of the man, but found no broken bones, no noteworthy cuts or bruises, and but little evidence of injury of any kind.

The young woman in charge of the jail at the time of the alleged accident stated later that the prisoners had told her to get a doctor without going to the trouble to secure the deputy, and to get one quick. Although there may have been an accident, those at the jail were inclined to believe that it had at least afforded some of the prisoners a plausable excuse to get the doors opened when the sheriff and deputy were absent. The keys to the jail are, however, never available to anyone but the officials mentioned, and no delivery was possible.

Occasionally a woman likes to have her husband say mean things to her because it feels so good when it quits hurting.

It is far easier for a rich man to say that he enjoys hard work than it is for a poor man to believe it.

WAR VETERAN PASSES AWAY

Colonel Albert H. Brown Dies at Centerburg.

FROM WOUNDS SELF-INFLICTED

A Private in the Mexican War—Is Chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-Sixth Regiment O. V. I., and Later Is Made Commander. Admired by His Men.

A special despatch announces the death of Colonel Albert H. Brown at Centerburg, Sunday, as the result of knife wounds, inflicted by himself several days ago.

Colonel Brown was about eighty years of age, and has been a resident of Morrow county since 1880. The funeral services were held at Bloomfield at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The deceased was born in New Hampshire in 1825, and came of patriotic stock, his father having been a soldier of the war of 1812.

During the year 1840, the elder Brown moved his family to Worthington, where he died, and the family resided for many years. While residing in the East young Albert worked as a "bobbin boy" in a cotton factory, and after the family moved to Worthington he learned the carpenter's trade at Columbus, where he worked for some time. Later he came to Marion, and in 1852 was appointed postmaster here. In 1848, he was married to Ann Elder, who died in this city while the civil war was in progress. Four children were born of this union.

In 1866 Colonel Brown was married to Sallie Jane Lyon, and three children were born of the union.

The colonel served as a private in the Mexican war, a member of the regiment commanded by Colonel S. R. Curtis. He was mustered out in 1847. When the civil war opened he raised a company composed of seventy-four men, and, as their captain, reported with them for service at Camp Chase, Columbus. This company was mustered into the service as company K of the Fourth Ohio, O. V. I.

After a service of several months with this company he resigned, and returned to Marion because of the illness and death of his wife. Some time after this he was instrumental in the organization of the Ninety-Sixth regiment, O. V. I., and was chosen as lieutenant colonel. At the time of the death of Colonel Vance, he was promoted to the command of the regiment, and continued with it until the close of the war. This regiment like the company he had first commanded was composed largely of Marion, Morrow and Delaware county men, and, as an officer, he was admired and loved by all.

After moving to Morrow county, Colonel Brown served two terms as a member of the Ohio legislature, and during his long life he was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Unkissed kisses are not the sweetest. They are usually in the keeping of sour spinsters and cranky old bachelors.—Chicago News.

It is easier to avoid debt than it is to dodge a creditor.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Through the Exertions of the President Peace Between Russia and Japan Was Made Possible.

ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHERS

Work Completed by Superintendent H. L. Frank.

THE FALL OPENING OF CITY SCHOOLS

From Present Outlook the Indications Are That the Buildings Will Be Crowded and Will Continue So Until New Structure Is Completed. The First Day.

Save for a few minor matters all arrangements have been completed by Superintendent H. L. Frank for the fall opening of the city schools, Monday, September 4. The first day will be devoted to assignment of pupils and the selection of their books, there being practically no school work that day. School will begin in earnest, however, on the day following.

From the present outlook the indications are the schools will be crowded until the new building in the southwest part of the city is completed, and it will not be before February or March.

Following is the list of the teachers assigned to the various school buildings by Superintendent Frank:

High School—Mr. F. D. Tubbs, principal; Miss Elizabeth Ruehrmund, Miss Louise Cunningham, Miss Olla Allmendinger, Miss Clara C. Ewalt, Miss Winifred Axtell, Miss Edith M. Wolfe, Miss Laura Monnett, Miss Abigail Harding, Mr. K. H. Marshall, Mr. C. M. Beckett.

Greenwood Street — Miss Laura Treese, principal; Miss Lottie E. Ward, Miss Marie Turner, Miss Alice Peters, Miss Sarah Myers, Miss Emma Berndt, Miss Iscah Rhodes, Miss Clara Kowalke.

State Street—Miss Effie Mapes, principal; Miss Jessie Codding, Miss Clara Klinefelter, Miss Hattie Christian, Miss Stella Smiley, Miss May Arthur, Miss Edith Godden, Mrs. Emma Herzer.

Lincoln — Mrs. Flora Kowalke, principal; Miss Maud Boyd, Miss Elma Howser, Miss Gladys Humphrey, Miss Flora Slough, Miss Elizabeth Dairy.

Silver Street—Miss Jennie Peters, principal; Miss Emma Cunningham, Miss Mena Beerbower, Miss Carrie Morris, Miss Ferne Harriman, Miss Gladys Cleveland, Miss Dessie Gregory, Miss Josephine Straub.

Forest Lawn—Miss Etta Jacoby principal; Miss Ferne Irey, Miss Clarisse Smith, Miss Bessie Waddell, Miss Isabelle Freeland, Miss Mildred Dickerson, Mrs. Alice White.

Davids Street — Miss DeEmma Hawley, principal; Miss Winifred Dutt, Miss Lulu Rubins, Miss Stella Bell, Miss Claire Clark.

Central—Miss Grace Cunningham, principal; Miss Dell I. Gray, Mrs. Eva Osborne, Miss Grace Baldwin, Miss May Hain, Miss Amy Key, Miss Lillian Klinefelter, Miss Alice Sheckenberger, Miss Ethel MacMurray, Miss Alice Dombaugh, Miss Abigail Gast, Miss Luella Scholl.

Miss Rachael Thomas, supervisor of drawing and penmanship, and Miss Leora Wiard, supervisor of music.

DEFECTIVE FLUE CAUSES A FIRE

Department Called to Shupp Home Monday Morning.

A defective flue caused a small fire in a shed at the home of Mrs. Isaac Shupp on High street shortly after 7 o'clock Monday. Mrs. Shupp was doing the family washing in the shed. The fire was quickly discovered and a telephone alarm was sent in to the department, which, as a result of misunderstanding, ran to Sargent street, but arrived at the scene in time to extinguish the blaze before any damage of consequence was accomplished.

MINISTER TAKAHIRA.

The Minister Is the Junior Peace Plenipotentiary of Japan.

GROCERY STORE IS BURGLARIZED

Some Tobacco and Number of Pennies Taken

ENTRANCE GAINED THROUGH WINDOW

Police Believe It Is the Work of Boys, but Have No Clew—Russell Sonday Is Taken Back to Bucyrus. Steals Watch and a Revolver. Other Police News.

A grocery store conducted by Harry P. Conner on south Vine street was entered some time, Monday night. About four dollars' worth of tobacco was stolen together with about $1.25 in pennies, which were left in the cash register. The theory of the police is that the burglary was committed by boys. Entrance was gained by taking the glass out of a side window. In order to get in they had to lift three sacks of flour out of the window and place them on the ground, where they were found next morning. The thieves must have taken things coolly, for the store proprietor says they took time to drink two bottles of pop. The police have no clew.

Russell Sonday, the seventeen-year-old boy, arrested here for stealing a watch and a revolver at Bucyrus, was taken back to Bucyrus by the chief of police of that place, Monday evening. Young Sonday confessed he had stolen the watch, but another boy had sold it for $4 dividing the money. He had the revolver in his pocket when arrested. The boy was hanging around the fire department when taken in custody by Officer Fitzell. In his cell he cried and said he might as well tell the truth. "I've got a stepmother, but home is not home to me. If I was just only treated like other boys, I wouldn't be here," he sobbed.

See Big Four agents regarding G. A. R. excursion to Denver, August 29 to September 4, inclusive. Special train September 2, with through Pullman and tourist sleepers, also chair cars. 224-t14-wk-13-t2

Miss Laura Davies is quite seriously ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Davies of Elm street.

DINING HALL DOESN'T PAY

Is Conducted as "Christ Would Run It."

EXPERIMENT OF INDIANA MAN

Makes No Charge for Anything, but Trusts Patrons To Pay What They Honestly Believe Meals Are Worth. Lack of Chicken Causes Numerous "Kicks."

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28.—The attempt of A. F. Norton to run the dining hall at the Wesleyan annual conference near Fairmount, "as Christ would run it," has resulted in failure, and he has abandoned the tent, and dismissed the cooks and waiters.

Mr. Norton has been operating several groceries at Marion for the past three years on a plane which is supposed to be the same as Christ would conduct the grocery business, and has been very successful.

Before the Wesleyan meeting opened at Fairmount, he secured the privilege of the dining hall, and announced that he would conduct the eating business on the same plan that he run his groceries, but he would make no charge for anything, but trust the delegates and visitors to pay him what they honestly believed the meals were worth.

The meeting opened four days ago, and Norton served meals at the dining hall from tin cups and platters, making no charge, but accepting what was given. He made no complaints against his customers, but they soon began to find fault with him.

The first kick came because of the tin dishes, but Norton refused to replace them, holding that they were good enough. He did not furnish any chicken, and when asked the reason, declared that poultry is so high that he could not serve it at the prices his customers were paying.

The ministers objected vigorously, and many of his patrons left and took their meals at hotels and private houses.

Then Norton dismissed the cooks and waiters and closed the hall.

MARSHAL PEARL SELLS RESIGNS

Determines To Leave Service and Will Reside in Prospect.

Deputy United States Marshal Pearl Sells has tendered his resignation to his superiors to take effect, September 1.

In accord with his determination to leave the service he has shipped his household goods to Prospect with the intention of residing there. Since the resignation has been tendered the superiors of Mr. Sells have considered it and have offered to almost double his salary if he will retain his present position. Mr. Sells has not as yet announced his decision.

Some men practice what they preach, but the majority are satisfied with preaching what they practice.

LAWSON TO FORM BIG COPPER POOL

Metal Will Go Down to Very Low Figure.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE NEWSPAPERS

Author of "Frenzied Finance" Reserves $6,000,000 of the Stock and Offers $4,000,000 to the Public for Subscriptions—Is Purely and Simply a Speculation.

New York, Aug. 28.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston sent to the newspapers yesterday a circular in which he says he proposes to form a $10,000,000 copper pool for the "purpose of selling copper and smelting stocks short."

Lawson says copper will go down suddenly to a very low figure.

"There are extraordinary but absolutely legitimate reasons, sensational but fundamental reasons, for the coming break," he says.

Lawson reserves $6,000,000 of the stock in the proposed pool and offers the remaining $4,000,000 to the public for subscriptions of not over $250,000, and not under $25,000, the pool is to end before January, 1906.

The Boston speculator says: "Would-be participants must distinctly understand that this pool is purely and simply a speculation, and in no way an investment, and as the stock gamblers at present lined up on the other side of 'coppers' may give me a more strenuous battle than I expect and as the entire amount of pool subscriptions may be lost, regardless of any break in copper, the metal, I emphatically advise against any one participating who is not prepared cheerfully to lose every dollar subscribed in return for the opportunity of gaining the profit, which I anticipate will be 150 to 200 per cent. on the total sum risked."

LAST QUARTERLY BUSINESS SESSION

Held in Sunday-School Rooms of the United Brethren Church.

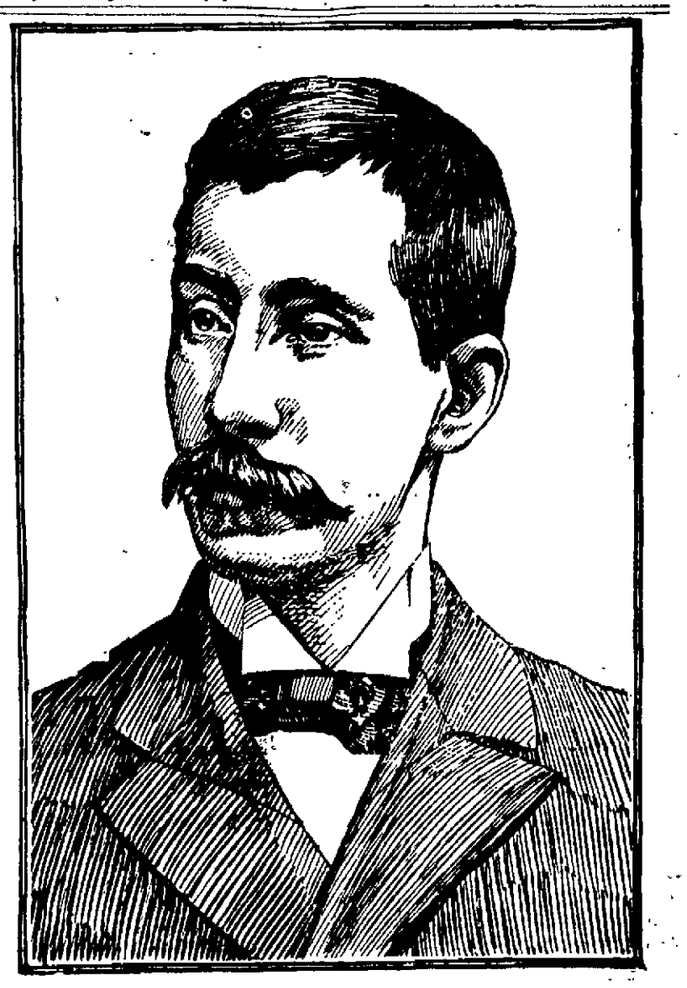
The last quarterly business session of the United Brethren church, held in the Sunday-school rooms of the church Monday evening, was largely attention, and the business for the past three months was given attention. Rev. W. Z. Roberts of Westerville, presiding elder, was present, and made a report. The official board of the church was appointed as a finance committee to look after the business of that department for the coming year, which begins October 1.

Rev. Mr. Roberts then delivered an address on the subject, "The Union Between Christ and His Disciples." The present year closes the fifth year of the pastorate of Rev. A. Snider, and he was highly commended for the work he has done here.

A man may be able to prove to his own satisfaction that he isn't a fool, but he can seldom prove it to the satisfaction of his neighbors.—Chicago News.

M. SERGE WITTE.

M. Witte Is the Russian Senior Peace Plenipotentiary.



BARON KOMURA.

The Baron Is the Japanese Senior Plenipotentiary.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE KEYNOTE IS SOUNDED

Prohibition Party Opens Campaign in This City.

AN ABLE ADDRESS BY A. S. WATKINS

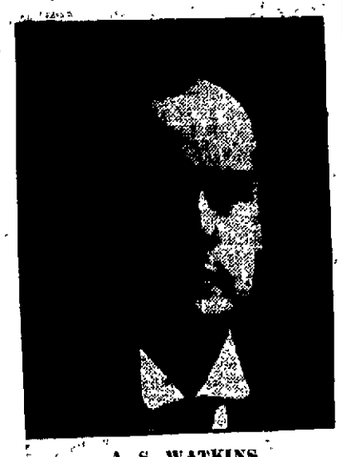
Is Party's Candidate for Governor. Afternoon Meeting is Opened by F. M. McCartney, the State Chairman—W. E. Foltz Makes an Impressive Talk—Notes.

The Prohibition state campaign was opened in this city, Saturday afternoon and evening, in what might be regarded rather a quiet way.

Some of the best speakers identified with the party in Ohio were present and discussed the issues set forth by the Prohibitionists, but the attendance was light and the opening attracted much less attention than the local members of the party had reason to expect.

A platform erected at the southwest corner of the court-house and surrounded with chairs afforded accommodations for speakers and audience throughout the afternoon and evening.

The location was well chosen and many, who otherwise might have



A. S. WATKINS.
Prohibition Candidate for Governor.

passed the event without notice, stopped for a time to enjoy the addresses and gather information from the exponents of Prohibition as to the position of the party during the coming campaign.

Three very interesting addresses were delivered during the afternoon, but the chief feature of the day's program was reserved for the evening, the addresses of A. S. Watkins, candidate for governor.

The program of the afternoon was opened with a brief talk by F. M. McCartney, state chairman, a young man who has been very active in prohibition work for some time, and, as the result of numerous visits in the city, has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. McCartney is more than enthusiastic in his efforts to eradicate the saloon, and his audience was impressed with his sincerity. In the course of his remarks the speaker discussed the various planks contained in the Prohibition platform, and showed why any government should outlaw the saloon, because of the menace it had proven to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

As the speaker presented it, the government is intended for the protection of the people, and any government failed in its duty to its people when it made place for the saloon.

Mr. McCartney said that moral suasion, pledge signing, crusade of prayer, high license, low license, local option and the "good-man theory" had all been tried and found to be failures in dealing with the saloon evil. He was of the opinion, however, that the present platform of the Prohibition party covered the ground well, and, if the Prohibitionists could win this time, the saloon question would be very quickly disposed of together with some other evils of which the people suffer.

The next speaker was W. E. Foltz, candidate for lieutenant governor. Mr. Foltz is an Akron man who stands high in the good will of his party and as a speaker is worthy an audience at any time.

The speaker expressed the belief that the time had come when the manhood and womanhood of the country was in sore need of the measure of protection that has in the past been accorded the saloon in Ohio.

Mr. Foltz urged that no man should be indifferent to the issues presented by the Prohibition party this fall, but every one should be alive to what must be done for the good of the state, as well as the good of the entire country. He denounced the positions of the Democratic and Republican parties as to the liquor question, and offered the suggestion that it was high time for self-respecting adherents of the two old parties to forsake them and unite with the one offering a solution to the questions presented. Continuing, the speaker said that no man had a right to steal his neighbor's honor; but it ruin his neighbor's character; but it was being done every day under the laws providing for liquor traffic in the state. Prohibition spells ruin for saloons, breweries and bartenders, so far as their business is concerned, but it will give them better and more respectable employment. The saloon business is undeserving of sympathy, or mercy, but the state should extend its protection to those who are being wronged by the liquor traffic it has encouraged.

The government has been engaged in the business of making drunkards by law, and it must be stopped by the only means at hand—ballots.

In conclusion the speaker made reference to the position taken by the churches of the country toward the prohibition cause and expressed the opinion that every church member should take to the party as a duck takes to water. To illustrate what the saloon does for its patrons, the speaker gave a parting shot to the effect that beer and whisky drinkers were not regarded good risks by the life insurance companies, and an applicant for insurance who indulged freely in drink was sure to be rejected.

The concluding address of the afternoon was made by A. S. Watkins of Ada, candidate for governor.

The speaker suggested that he did not feel called upon at this time to read the platform, as its principles are familiar to all, and the time had better be given to discussion.

That the audience might be brought squarely to face the leading question of the day, Mr. Watkins stated that there was more liquor consumed per capita today than at any time in the history of the country, and the consumption is growing. He then turned to what the Anti-Saloon league has done and is doing to eradicate the saloon.

The speaker was of the opinion that the league has in a measure overshadowed the Prohibition party. It has had the ears of the people for a time, has attracted much attention, but the league is learning some lessons the party learned a long time ago.

The speaker thought there had been enough abuse of Herrick, who does not, according to the estimate of the Prohibitionists of the state, stand for prohibition, but rather against it. He said that Pattison was in such Democratic hands that he could do nothing if elected. His party holds liquor to be as great a necessity as bread. Pattison's party has taken the position that a man has just as a good right to drink whisky as he has to eat bread, and there is no hope to be entertained in the success of such an organization.

Continuing, Mr. Watkins showed where the various laws regulating the liquor traffic had been fought by the Republican leaders, but despite their efforts the laws had been passed and in a measure enforced. He urged that the Prohibition party was the only one offering relief and a correction of evils, and he asked his auditors to lay aside party for once and look at the issues fairly.

Evening Meeting.

The opening of the exercises of the evening was somewhat delayed, but a very fair audience assembled to hear Mr. Watkins discuss the party issues, and express his opinions as to what should be done for good government in Ohio, so far as the saloon is concerned.

Mr. Watkins is a capable speaker, his delivery is excellent and his auditors were more than pleased with the thoughts he presented.

W. E. FOLTZ,
Prohibition Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

In the course of the address the speaker said he did not intend to make a temperance speech, the people are too well acquainted with the evils of the liquor business to require it. It was cited that the cost of liquor per year was $1,000,000,000 and 200,000 people sacrificed their lives because of it every year. The liquor business aggrivates and complicates every other great question. With the liquor question removed, the thousands of immigrants reaching the country every year would nearly all make good citizens, but when they are besotted with drink they make trouble.

Liquor enters strongly into all municipal questions, and because of it, misgovernment is prevalent, every city having a heavy drunken population. Therefore, solve the liquor question and the question of good municipal government will be solved.

In the matter of strikes the sympathy of the American people is usually lost to the strikers because of a contingent of drunken adherents, who, although far in the minority, make trouble for all.

Solve the liquor question and the labor question will be solved. The same solution can be applied to the race problem, and, in fact, to almost every other question which the welfare of the great republic presents.

How are we to solve the liquor question? Is the party method right? The speaker said he was a Prohibitionist because the party was the only one which embodied his principles, and stood for the right. He felt it a duty to vote as he believed. If those in the audience felt that the other questions taken up by the other parties were of the most importance, then they should vote with them. You can think temperance, but you can not vote it unless your party stands for it. It is not the sentiment of the heart, but it is the action of the hand which counts. The Prohibition platform is broad enough to reach from the White House to the office of justice of the peace. The old parties have failed to accomplish what the Prohibition party can in the solution of the great questions of the day, because they have not struck at the most important point first.

At this point the speaker made reference to the suffrage of women, and illustrated how many men were allowed the ballot whose intelligence could not compare with that of the women of the country. Turning from this he said he would rather belong to a little party with a big issue than a great party with a little issue. Any man is too small to fight about, but it is the principle he represents which should interest.

Herrick and Pattison have been much talked about. The Anti-Saloon league is not fighting them as men, but the principles for which they stand. The speaker did not criticise the Brannock bill as the handiwork of Herrick, but as the representative of the Republican party. Herrick is but a creature of his party. When a man fails to represent the principles of his party, he should get out of it, and when a man is elected by a party he should stand for its principles. That is what Herrick has done and Pattison will do if elected.

Continuing, the speaker said the Republican party has learned all it knows about "bossism" from the Democratic party, and he gave Cox as an example of the fully developed boss in a party.

In conclusion, all were urged not to wait until the Prohibition party has succeeded, but to join the ranks at once and see the fulfillment of all promises made at once.

Big Four Route to Denver.

Account thirty-ninth national encampment G. A. R., the Big Four route will have on sale August 29 to September 4, inclusive, tickets at $25.45 for the round trip. Return limit September 12, with privilege of extension to October 7. We will have a special train September 2 via St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs, with through Pullman and tourist sleepers, also through chair cars. Liberal stop-overs allowed. Call on or write L. E. Nebergall, ticket agent, union station, or F. W. Mayer, agent Big Four, for particulars. 224-t14 wk-13-t2

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed at the local postoffice:

Mr. Fred Alexander, W. L. Buchannon, G. B. Dusenberry, Opal Davis, Charles Essex, Thomas Fling, T. F. Foose, J. S. Faulkerson, J. J. Myers, Don Pierce, Phillip Raiden, J. A. Roller, H. D. Reasoner, Eugene Rhodes, Dall Sines, Franklin Strawser, Charles Showman, Salvator Scimeca, Lewis Vanatta, G. H. Wilson, Harley Williams, Willis Wallace, Alfred Walker, B. S. Williams, Bertha Barton, Mrs. Nellie Burroughs, Mrs. Mattie Cartwright, Miss Florence Drake, Mrs. Jengrill Jorey, Mrs. A. Kitner, Mrs. C. W. Kissinger, Mrs. Vada Myers, Mrs. W. J. Nans, Mrs. Jessie Price, Mrs. Katie Schrote, Miss Sally Skahorn, Mrs. Frank Sockett, Mrs. Minnie Sherman, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Charles Wither.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Familiarity breeds contempt for mosquitoes.

What man has done woman thinks she can do better.

Shortly after marriage a man acquires the habit of listening.

Fortune's wheel revolves for the man who puts his shoulder to it.

A long pedigree will not protect a dog from the small boy with a tin can.

A wife's yearning capacity is usually far in excess of her husband's earning capacity.

Did you ever notice that the man who whines and the man who wins are not the same?

Temperance and Free Delivery.

Probably the projectors of the rural free delivery system never dreamed they were establishing an instrument of moral reform. They were serving the convenience and planning the enlightenment of the community. They wanted to bring the country people into closer contact with the world, but as for adding to the basic virtues of an already virtuous populace, that was doubtless furthest from their thoughts. Yet, if we may believe "The Evening Wisconsin" of Milwaukee, the rural carrier, in that state at least, has been a potent agent of sobriety.

In the old times, it says—and the statement is supported by the recollection of almost everybody familiar with conditions at night, especially Saturday night, in a hamlet—when the farmers went to town for their mail they found it convenient to stop at the village store to hear the news, swap gossip, tell a few stories and get a few drinks, sometimes a great many, before driving back to the farm. The trip to the postoffice was a convenient cover for the desire to drink. The liquor dealer could safely count on the necessity which brought the farmers to the postoffice to supply him with a steady trade. But in many country villages there has been a notable falling off in the saloon patronage since the mail went to the farmer instead of the farmer going to the mail. When the day's work is done, unless he is really intent upon drink, he is well content to sit by his own fireside and read the papers which have been brought to his hand. Of course, the drinking man will not forego his liquor on any such account, but the continual temptation to fall into drinking just for good fellowship is much lessened, and the village trips for recreation, being taken more directly for recreation, are more likely to include wives and children and embrace healthful pleasures.

Rural free delivery, while it brings the country into closer contact with the rest of the world, does so, in a measure, at the cost of the small towns which have grown up as the centers of rural life and trade. Probably many village grocers as well as village liquor dealers lament its spread. But it makes for a healthier country life, and legitimate business in the hands of a wise rural tradesman may be developed in harmony with it. The country grocer and shopkeeper ought, like their city rivals, to develop their mail order business and to make periodical deliveries. There has been some trouble over the activity of rural carriers as delivery agents, but it would seem as if they might perhaps be allowed to do this work, under careful regulation, for merchants on their own circuits at least, thus giving the country people who have no express companies to serve them the benefit of a substitute for at least a local parcel post. The express companies have no reason to object to such accommodation, as they do not give any relief to the country people in general from the difficulty of securing small deliveries, and the local traders who have most strenuously objected to the carriers acting as delivery agents for urban invaders of their territory would in this case be building up their own business.—New York Tribune.

Our Tariff and Germany.

The German agrarians correspond to the American standpatters. They are resolved that the German farmer shall have the monopoly of the German market, whilst our standpatters are determined that the American manufacturer shall have the monopoly of the American market. Our present tariff is a declaration of commercial war against the German manufacturer; the new German tariff, which will go into effect next March, is a declaration of commercial war against the American farmer. In Germany, the man who works in the shop has no rights that the man who works in the field is bound to respect; in America, the man who works in the field has no rights that the man who works in the shop is bound to respect. The German tariff is for the German farmer; the American tariff is for the American manufacturer

The German chancelry is subservient to the German agrarians; the American administration is obsequious to the American standpatters. When a greater impetus is given to this commercial war, next March, American farm products, to the value of $40,000,000, will be shut out of the German market. That will derange every market in the world where the products of the American field are bought and sold, including the sacred home market. Who will foot the bills? That is easy. They will be apportioned between the artisan of Germany and the farmers of America.

The president of the United States is said to be much concerned about the thing and is contemplating a reciprocity treaty. What will he do with his treaty when he negotiates it? What chance will such a treaty have in a congress dominated in one house by the senate finance committee, while the other house is powerless in the grasp of a committee on rules composed of Joseph O. Cannon, John Dalzell and Charles H. Grosvenor?

No; the fifty-ninth congress will stand pat. It will have nothing to do with German reciprocity or any other reciprocity. Intrenched behind a crop year that makes lean the fatness of Goshen, and confident in a prosperity it claims to control, the fifty-ninth congress, if needs be, will defy a Republican president, and stand pat.

And why not? We have fallen on times when the American people will put up with anything that is done in the name of prosperity.—Washington Post.

The Isthmian Canal.

Of Alexander's great city at the mouth of the Nile it has been said that it changed the currents and marked out the chief fideway of the world's commerce for seventeen hundred years. The Panama canal is likely to do something equally durable in that way; it is hard to prefigure a time short of those far-off aeons in which a new distribution of the world's areas will take place, when this mighty function inherited from an earlier artificial waterway, floating the galleys of Tyre and Mizraim, will be taken away from it. There need not be overmuch wonder that in the building of a construction to last so long there can be nothing like miracle or improvization. It is a stubborn, long work. The "hurrah boys" method of going at the business and "making the dirt fly" is early discovered not to be the right one. It has to be approached in a scientific spirit like the great problem in engineering which it is—probably the greatest to which the masters of that craft ever addressed themselves, and everybody will be glad to recognize that such is the present order of procedure on the isthmus. The idea of brushing away entangled and gigantic obstacles with a wave of the hand and an official order does not any longer prevail either there or in centers of higher authority to which the operations there respond. To house and feed and doctor and amuse the armies which will be needed to finish the work, probably outnumbering those which built the pyramids, and with more tribes and races represented in them, is a big job in itself; enough to cut an imposing historic figure if it stood alone like Ilion's rise out of a burst of instrumentation, or Dido's building of Carthage. It has all got to be done before the real work can go on, and its present directors recognize this and are acting upon it. It is a hopeful augury for the progress of this mighty enterprise, which the Frenchmen, now that they have sold out their interests to us, say will cost $600,000,000 more to finish. There is a spice of humor as well as malice in this estimate, probably as far wrong one way as our own has been in the other direction. But whatever it costs it has got to be built, and the optimistic expectation is that it will pay and go on paying perhaps for as long a time as Alexander's city kept its custom house gates open while the gorgeous East with richest hand showered on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. It is a cause for public gratification that we have at last got to work in the right way with the horse before the cart instead of a reversal of the animal and the vehicle tending to delay and confusion rather than to progress.—New York Times.

AMBASSADOR ROSEN.
M. Rosen is the Russian Junior Peace Plenipotentiary.

He Was Resigned.

"I suppose," said Miss Snapp's fiance, "you'll be sorry when I marry your sister and take her away to live with me?"

"No," replied her little brother. "I never did like you much anyhow."—Philadelphia Press.

A Kicker.

Church—He's one of the greatest men to find fault you ever saw.

Gotham—Is that right?

Church—Why, when he was arrested he complained because the handcuffs were not studded with diamonds.

An Unsympathetic Opinion.

"Mathilde is very obstinate in refusing to play her piano exercises," said the solicitous mother.

"That isn't obstinacy," rejoined the unmusical father. "That's good judgment."—Washington Star.

Cheap Substitute For Golf.

Cap—I wish I belonged to a golf club.

Bowler—I don't see any necessity for that.

Cap—You don't think so?

Bowler—Oh, no. Just walk five miles in a leisurely fashion, and every twenty or thirty yards hit the pavement a hard whack with your cane and swear.

Some men always do their best—including their best friends.

Serious Part.

"You seem worried," said the caller.

"Yes," responded the irate father. "My son is the cause."

"I hear his mind is unsettled."

"No; it is his bills that are unsettled."—Boston Herald.

The Limit.

He—Don't you think Miss Upperton is rather selfish?

She—That's what. Why, they say she actually wears spikes in her shoes when she attends a bargain sale.—Chicago News.

His Present.

"Let me present you with a ship,"
Said he who sailed the sea.
"What kind of ship?" the maid let slip
"This little smack," said he.
—New York World.

A Washout Victim.

"Say, mister," said the tattered tramp, "can't youse stake me to er dime? I'm de victim uv er washout."

"Victim of a washout!" echoed the portly citizen in evident surprise.

"Dat's wot," rejoined the tramp. "Honest, I ain't had nuthin' but water ter drink fer more'n ten days."—Chicago News.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE, COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICERS.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend the constitution of the state of Ohio, said amendment to be designated "Article XVII" and to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

SECTION 1. Elections for state and county officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even numbered years; and all elections for all other elective officers shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the odd numbered years.

SECTION 2. The term of office of the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney-general, secretary of state and treasurer of state shall be two years, and that of the auditor of state shall be four years. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court and circuit courts shall be such even number of years not less than six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly; that of the judges of the common pleas court six (6) years and of the judges of the probate court four (4) years, and that of other judges shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of justices of the peace shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years, as may be prescribed by the general assembly. The term of office of the members of the board of public works shall be such even number of years not exceeding six (6) years as may be so prescribed; and the term of office of all elective county, township, municipal and school officers shall be such even number of years not exceeding four (4) years as may be so prescribed.

And the general assembly shall have power to so extend existing terms of office as to effect the purpose of Section 1 of this article.

Any vacancy which may occur in any elective state office other than that of a member of the general assembly or of governor, shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election for the office which is vacant, that occurs more than thirty (30) days after the vacancy shall have occurred. The person elected shall fill the office for the unexpired term. All vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled for the unexpired term in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. Every elective officer holding office when this amendment is adopted, shall continue to hold such office for the full term, for which he was elected, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified as provided by law.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Adopted March 18, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
[SEAL] *Secretary of State.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

EXEMPTION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS FROM TAXATION.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Ohio, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1905, to amend section two of article XII of the constitution of the state of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 2. Laws shall be passed, taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money, excepting bonds of the state of Ohio, bonds of any city, village, hamlet, county, or township in this state, and bonds issued in behalf of the public schools of Ohio and the means of instruction in connection therewith, which bonds shall be exempt from taxation; but burying grounds, public schoolhouses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property, to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, for each individual, may, by general laws, be exempted from taxation; but all such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal; and the value of all property, so exempted, shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, (Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation amendments, yes;" and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words, ("Exemption of state and municipal bonds from) "Taxation, amendments, no."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall be in force and take effect on and after the first day of January, 1906.

GEORGE T. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. G. HARDING,
President of the Senate.
Adopted April 25, 1904.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, LEWIS C. LAYLIN, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, taken from the original rolls now on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1905.

LEWIS C. LAYLIN,
[SEAL] *Secretary of State.*

Legal Notice.

Marietta C. Butcher, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Walter S. Powell, et al., Defendants

The State of Ohio, Marion County, in the Common Pleas Court.

Walter S. Powell, the unknown heirs-at-law and legal representatives of Walter S. Powell, the unknown devisees of Walter S. Powell and Ellen L. Powell, wife of said Walter S. Powell, deceased, whose places of residence are unknown and who are defendants in the above entitled cause, will take notice that on the 12th day of August, 1905, the plaintiffs in said court duly commenced an action against said defendants, Walter S. Powell, the unknown heirs-at-law and legal representatives of Walter S. Powell, the unknown devisees of Walter S. Powell, and Ellen L. Powell, wife of said Walter S. Powell, deceased, praying for the quieting of the title of the real estate hereinafter described as to any claim or claims of any or all of said defendants, and the barring of any interest said defendants claim or may claim in the following described real estate: Situated in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio, and known as being lot number three (3) in Bain, Butler and Powell's addition to the town (now city) of Marion, Ohio, as described on the plat of said addition on record in volume one, page twenty of the plat records of Marion, Ohio, in the recorder's office of said county, new number two hundred and thirty-six.

This notice is given in pursuance of sections 5047 and 5060 of the revised statutes of Ohio and said defendants must answer the petition in said action on or before the 29th day of September, 1905.

MARIETTA S. BUTCHER,
ANNA L. PORTER,
HELEN S. TAYLOR.
Jacoby & Donithon, Attorneys.
13-wk-Fri-t6

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SHOE STORE IS ENTERED

Large Amount of Leather Goods Stolen.

PART OF PLUNDER FOUND IN SACK

One Suspect Is Arrested—Frank Layman Held Up by Thugs—Marion Believed To Be Rendezvous of Gang of Thieves and Criminals of Worst Character.

Marion is believed by the police to be the present rendezvous of thieves and criminals of the worst character. Following upon the heels of the well-laid plans to burglarize the silk department of the Warner & Edwards store and the capture of Jim Kane, the burglar, in Ringer & Jennings' harness store, the shoe store of G. Rosenberg, No. 130 south Main street, was burglarized, and an attempted hold-up occurred Saturday night.

Entrance was gained to the shoe store by cutting out the glass in a back door. Eighteen pairs of fine patent leather shoes were stolen. Sunday morning Chief Cornwell and Officer Chapman received a call to the West End and arrested a young man, who gave the name of James Bentz, as a suspect in the shoe burglary. Bentz was found hiding behind a lumber pile and a coffee sack was found under an old separator not far away, in the rear of the Marion Manufacturing company's plant. The sack contained twelve pairs of men's patent leather shoes, which were later identified by Mr. Rosenberg as his property.

At police headquarters young Bentz claimed he spent Saturday night at Galion and did not know the shoes were near him. Sunday afternoon Chief Cornwell learned from the Galion police that Bentz had been there all night and he was released. Bentz, who is probably twenty-five years of age, has been working on the Big Four as a section hand at Caledonia the past six months.

Early Saturday evening, Frank Layman, who lights the switch lamps for the Big Four in the east yards, was held up by two thugs as he was lighting the switch lamps. He managed to break away from them before they secured anything from him. Layman gave a description of the two men. Several hours later, two men answering the description were found by Captain Patterson and Officer Worthington at Ballantine avenue and Quarry street. They gave their names as Fred Mason and Walter Stickler of Columbus. Searched at police headquarters a lot of phony jewelry was found in their clothing. They claimed they did not know anything about the attempt to rob Layman, and were released by Mayor Mader, late Sunday afternoon, and ordered out of the city. These two men and another are believed to be the same ones who stopped Charles Bowen, an office employe of the Huber shops, Saturday evening, as he was crossing the railroads from Vine street, and insisted that he should buy a ring at a bargain. Bowen said he had no desire for a ring and walked on. There was no violence shown.

PROTECTION FOR THE COUNTY JAIL

Sheriff Wants Alarm System or Guard Employed.

Although Sheriff P. C. Sells wants better protection for the jail either by the construction of an alarm system or by the employment of a guard for the present, no steps have as yet been taken in that direction, and there is a question as to whether there will be.

The sheriff fears a jail delivery. Monday night the gas light in the rear of the jail was turned out and certain persons of suspicious appearance have been found loitering about the premises.

INCORPORATED AT COLUMBUS TUESDAY

Company at Prospect To Operate Flour and Feed Business.

Columbus, O., Aug. 29.—[Special.]—The Prospect National Mill company of Prospect, with an authorized capital stock of $15,000, was incorporated today by John D. Owens, J. W. Jones, C. S. Owens, D. F. Robinson and M. B. Owens. The company will do a flour and feed business.

Never judge a woman's thoughts by what she says.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR SAINTS.

Mrs. Hoover was awakened in the middle of the night by loud groans of anguish.

"Do something, quick, Ellen," her husband was saying. "It's a terrible pain under my left shoulder blade and it runs around to the front sometimes. It's going to kill me unless I get help. Let me have a mustard plaster right away."

"Wouldn't rubbing help it, Martin?" suggested his wife, deeply sympathetic, but at the same time mindful of the darkness and lonesomeness of down-stairs.

"Rubbing! Great Scott! What are you thinking of? You can't rub away mortal agony like this! A mustard plaster first, and then we'll probably have to telephone for the doctor!" Then he fell to groaning again.

"But I'm sure camphor would do it good, dear," persisted Mrs. Hoover, hurrying to the medicine chest and returning with the bottle. 'Just let me try. It's going to be so hard for you to lie there, and suffer all the time I'm making the poultice and this might relieve you instantly!"

"All the time you're making the poultice!" repeated her husband. "It doesn't take a minute to throw a mustard poultice together, and you know it. I shouldn't think you'd want to deny me the only thing that can possibly do me any good at a time like this. You might have been back here with it now if you had not argued so long. Take your camphor away! It's like offering me baby food. Oh! There it goes—gripping me like death again! Perhaps it's angina pectoris. I'm glad my will's made, for your sake. Oh! Oh!"

Mrs. Hoover is timid, but she couldn't resist this. Those words, "angina pectoris," chilled her with sudden fear, and, flying into dressing gown and slippers, she seized a gas lighter and made her way down the stairs. That poultice, she reflected on the way down the stairs, must of course be made with white of egg so it would not blister, and the eggs were in the refrigerator, and the refrigerator was in the back entry. The thought of going out there alone at dead of night was like facing the guillotine to her, but she did not hesitate.

Having lighted up the kitchen, she was heroically preparing to unlock the door into the entry when a shrieking whistle behind her startled her almost out of her slippers. She gave a scream of terror before she realized that it was only her husband at the speaking tube.

"I never realized what a noise that makes down here," she said to herself. Then, in a voice that still trembled, she called up the tube, "What is it, Martin?"

"I want to know when you're coming," was the answer. "I can't hold onto myself much longer. Say, I don't want ruffles or drawnwork on that plaster, Ellen. Just a plain, hot mustard plaster in a hurry! I tell you I'm in awful agony."

"I know, dear," she told him, soothingly, "I'll come as quick as I possibly can. Lie down and cover up, won't you, please? You'll catch cold out there in the hall."

"Lie down! I couldn't hold still two minutes to save my life. I never had anything like this, I tell you. Make that plaster long and narrow, Ellen—and hurry! It isn't safe to leave me alone so long when I'm in this state."

With nervous haste Mrs. Hoover pulled open the kitchen door and plunged into the dark entry. The eggs secured, she snatched up the square piece of cloth she had laid out on the table for the plaster and dived into the store-room for a long, narrow strip. Then she flew for the mustard, and, in less time than she would have believed possible, she was running breathlessly up the stairs with the poultice in her hands.

As she hurried along the hall the dead silence in the bedroom struck terror to her heart. She paused a trembling instant outside the door. What if—

Then she entered. There lay her husband, peacefully sleeping!

For a full minute Mrs. Hoover stood and gazed, quite forgetting to be thankful for her husband's release from pain, and strongly tempted to apply the poultice directly to the upturned, innocent-looking face. Then she spoke.

"Martin Hoover!"

His eyes opened slowly.

"You went to sleep!" she said, indignantly.

He half lifted his head from the pillow. "I know my dear," he acknowledged. "I had to—or die. The pain was so bad!"

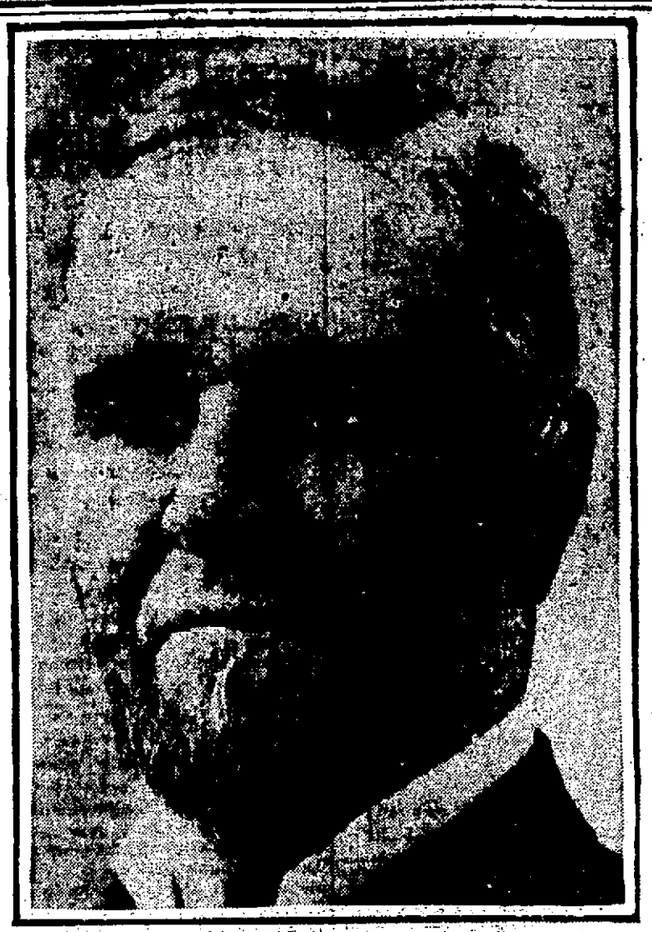
"Well," coldly, "where do you want this plaster now?"

"Plaster? Oh, the plaster!" He turned comfortably on his side and drew the covers under his chin. "I won't bother you to put that on, now, Ellen. I'm so easy!! If you'll just turn out the light and not talk to me at all I think I can go right off to sleep."—Chicago News.

Many Tickets Sold.

The Prospect Knights of Pythias band ran an excursion from Prospect to Cedar Point Tuesday, 500 tickets being sold. Tuesday Prospect, so far as appearances are concerned was practically deserted.

It's a man's outgo that plays havoc with his income.



AMBASSADOR CONGER, WHO HAS RESIGNED.

Edwin Hurd Conger, who has resigned as ambassador to Mexico, entered the diplomatic service of the United States in 1891, when he was appointed minister to Brazil. In 1898 he was made minister to China, and after the Boxer uprising conducted negotiations on the part of the United States. He remained in Peking until his appointment as ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Conger is a native of Illinois, though for the last thirty-seven years he has lived in Iowa, where he has been a banker and agriculturist. He is sixty-two years of age.

THE HOLE WHICH TWENTY-FIVE MILLION CUBIC YARDS WILL MAKE.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal commission is reported as saying at Washington:

"A comprehensive plan has been formulated for moving 25,000,000 cubic yards of dirt. Until the type of canal has been determined, I can't say what percentage of the canal that figure will complete, but it will be a big hole."

This sounds like business, and Shonts' announcement has naturally attracted much attention. As he justly remarks, it is impossible to say yet what percentage of the canal the 25,000,000 cubic yards will complete. It is likewise impossible to say how much money the removal of the 25,000,000 cubic yards will cost.

The unknown factor in the first problem is the type of canal; that is, the level to which Mr. Shonts will have to dig before the canal can be opened to traffic.

The proportion of the total cost which will be represented by the the excavation of the 25,000,000 cubic yards contemplated by Mr. Shonts' comprehensive plan is also indeterminable, not only because the total cost of the canal is, like the type of the canal, an unknown quantity, but also because the cost of excavation varies greatly according to the character of material excavated. The schedule adopted by the Walker commission for the purpose of their inquiries and estimates ranged from twenty cents a cubic yard for dredgable material and forty-five cents for earth not handled by dredge, up to eighty cents for soft rock, $1.15 for hard rock and $4.75 for rock under water.

Fortunately we have one method of measuring, by comparison, the hole which Mr. Shonts' 25,000,000 cubic yards will make at Panama.

Before we took over the job from the French company the engineers of our Isthmian Canal commission made a careful estimate of the amount of excavation already accomplished which would be of value in the further prosecution of the work. They found and reported to the president on January 18, 1902, that the Frenchmen had benefited us in this respect to the extent of 39,586,332 cubic yards; and the estimated money value of this amount of French excavation, at the standard rates adopted by the commission and allowing twenty per cent. for contingencies, was $27,174,033.

The hole which the 25,000,000 cubic yards will make, therefore, is just about five-eights the size of the hole which the Frenchmen had already made when the United States government bought them out.

The cost of our first 25,000,000 cubic yards of dirt moved, supposing that in grades of material it averages about like the Frenchmen's 39,586,332 cubic yards as appraised by the Walker commission, will be in round numbers $18,000,000.

We do not recall these figures and make this comparison to magnify the difficulty of the job, but to illuminate the understandings of those who think the French Panama company sold us a gold brick.—New York Sun.

A Prosperous Autumn Ahead.

The growth of the school registration in New York suggests that the estimate of the present population of the town at about four millons is not exaggerated. Last year this increase over 1903 was more than seven per cent., and the indications are that at the opening of the schools in September the annual percentage of gain will not be less and that the total number of pupils registered will exceed six hundred thousand.

This great and rapid increase in the number of children seeking instruction in the public schools necessitates a corresponding multiplication of the school accommodations. That the increase in these has not kept pace with the demand is excusable; for the growth of the demand has been extraordinary. The erection of new school buildings has gone on this year so extensively that it is expected that in September something like sixty thousand new sittings will be available, and by mid-winter nearly forty thousand more, yet the supply will still be insufficient.

The late state census enumeration has not yet been published, but it may be assumed that the population of New York is about four millions, or an increase since 1900 of about half a million. Such an increase is suggested by the growth of travel on all the urban lines of transportation and by many other indications.

For example, the demand for the tenements, flats and apartments in which all except a relatively small part of the inhabitants live was never so close to the supply as it is now. It seemed at one time as if, more especially, the building of apartment houses of the higher class was being overdone, but even their accommodations are now hardly sufficient for the demands on them.

Meantime business property is rented advantageously. Far up in Harlem and The Bronx great business centers have grown up.

The hotels of the town, too, report that never before in August was the demand for their accommodations for visitors so great. Never was New York so much crowded in summer as it is now. Nearly every one of nearly a hundred great hotels is filled to its extreme capacity. Restaurants are filled with patrons, and the theaters now opened for their new season are drawing crowds of patrons. All the great department stores are reaping handsome profits.

All around appear indications that New York is approaching the most prosperous autumn in its history.—New York Sun.

Ayer's Hair Vigor. Gives to gray hair all that soft, dark, rich color so natural to early life. Checks falling hair; keeps the hair soft and smooth, and prevents splitting at the ends. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BLAZES EASILY EXTINGUISHED

Fires in Lewis & Company's Grocery Mysterious.

AN INCENDIARY LIKELY AT WORK

A Box Partly Filled with Matches Is Found, Which Lends Color to That Theory—Cigar Stubs and Cigarets Are Another Solution of the Mystery—The Particulars.

A mysterious series of fires, all of which have been discovered in the incipient stage at the grocery of R. T. Lewis & Company on north Main street, continues to baffle the firemen and the police.

The first fire was discovered late Friday afternoon. Saturday night at 6 o'clock a blaze was discovered in the same place as on the former occasion, but it was put out by one of the clerks. An hour and a half later the fire department was called, a fire having been discovered in the center of the floor in the back room. Some old Christmas decorations were burning. Without effort the fire was extinguished.

A fourth fire occurred at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning, when one of the clerks found a blaze on the floor of the back room. The back doors had been burst open and coal oil sprinkled on the floor. The fire department was not called.

The origin of these mysterious fires no one seems able to determine. The belief prevails, however, that they are of incendiary origin. The fact that a box partly filled with matches was found in an alley near the grocery lends color to that theory.

The theory that the fires have been caused by the careless dropping of cigar or cigaret stubs is also advanced. An employe has stated that no employe is permitted to smoke in the store, and it is claimed none entered the room where the fire occurred.

At any rate, the fires are not believed by Chief McFarland to be the result of spontaneous combustion.

The Star's statement, Saturday, that the Friday fire was caused by a cigar stub was erroneous. It should have read that it possibly occurred that way, such being the theory advanced by one acquainted with the circumstances.

EVERY HOUR OF THE DAY

Flocken's drug store, the reliable Druggists of Marion, are having calls for "Hindipo," the new Kidney Cure and Nerve Tonic that they are selling under a positive guarantee.

Its merits are becoming the talk of the town and everybody wants to try it, and why not? It costs nothing if it don't do you good—not one cent.

They don't want your money if it does not benefit you, and will cheerfully refund the money. Try it today.

Deaths From Preventative Causes.

The astounding figures in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission never fail to elicit a vast amount of press comment. In this respect the latest report excels the most prolific of its predecessors. But the comment, like the facts brought forth, has two distinct and widely contrasting notes, one of national pride, the other of national regret; one of gratification at magnificent progress achieved, the other of mourning for the dead and sorrowing over the fearful record of mutilations. Both of those notes are heard in this extract from the Providence Journal:

"Our railroads have so grown that we have now about half the mileage in the world; their earnings have reached the monumental sum of nearly two billion dollars, and they carry more freight and at lower rates than do the railroads of any other country. But there is another side to the picture that is extremely discreditable. In the year in question over ten thousand lives were lost on our railroads, and over eighty-four thousand persons injured—a casualty record greater than that in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg or the two days' fighting at Chickamauga, and probably greater than that in the battle of Mukden, which is one of the most sanguinary in history; and it is perfectly well known, of course, that a large part of this loss is needless. Until this condition is changed, comparison between American and other railroads is hardly to be courted."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin touches only the dark side of the commission's report. It says:

"If, during 1904, a battle had taken place on American soil in which 10,046 persons had been killed and 84,155 wounded, the event would have ranked among the great carnages of history, and the people of the United States would have been stirred with horror.

"Yet this frightful sacrifice of human life and limb did occur last year within the boundaries of the nation, according to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission on railroad casualties; and the fact that the list of disasters, large and small, was distributed over a twelvemonth operated to prevent any special display of popular excitement or indignation.

"Yet the figures, indicating, as they do, an appalling amount of human suffering, are quite sufficient to demand not only close attention, but vigorous action by duly constituted authorities to prevent their recurrence. It is useless to say that all this killing and maiming was inevitable."

The New York World remarks that the growth of our railroad systems is simply the natural expression of the country's size in square miles, increase in population, and resources in wealth and energy," and adds:

"There is another detail of railway report not at all grateful. In the fiscal year of current note there were 94,201 casualties of the rail, as against 83,983 in 1902-03. Of the 10,046 persons killed 441 were passengers. One passenger was killed in every 1,632,267 carried, as against one in 1,957,441 in 1902-03, and one in 2,153,461 for the year ending June 30, 1901. One trainman in every 120 was killed in the new year of record, one for every nine was injured.

"In the light of these figures the fresh report from the Interstate Commerce commission carries an old lesson and warning. We are paying large attention to railroad promotion and actually falling way from the detail of railway safety."

There is no question that a very large percentage of that appaling total of deaths and physical injuries resulted from preventable causes. Had all the requisites of safety in construction, equipment, and management of railroads been always present, a comparatively small number of fatalities would have occurred. But under that provision we should have had a comparatively small mileage of roads, and a corresponding reduction in the development of the country's resources. To many, slower growth and greater safety would be preferable to the existing situation; but we suspect that a great majority of our people would prefer dangerous travel to greatly reduced facilities for transit.

But the railroad record of deaths from preventable causes, shocking as it is, is but a part of the enormous total of such fatalities. And to those figures the lists of deaths in our cities from neglect of sanitation—in many instances a grossly criminal neglect—and the aggregate would appall humanity. And if the responsibility for each untimely taking off could be located and the guilt published, would not the great mass of the electorate, the sovereigns of this republic, be hit?—Washington Post.

USE A

Perfection Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

FOR

Safety, Economy and Comfort.

A cook stove which is odorless and efficient. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask your dealer for prices, or address

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

gives rosy cheeks and active health to pale, sickly children.
And it is good for their elders, too.
Ask your druggist for it.

COMING TO MARION EUROPEAN HOTEL, MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M. ONE DAY ONLY.

DR. VOKE Chief Examining and Consulting Physician of The France Medical Institute Co., by request, will visit above town on date named. CONSULTATION FREE and STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY DISEASE, WEAKNESS OR DISABILITY, WHY NOT CONSULT AN EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED SPECIALIST; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE NECESSARY APPLIANCES KNOWN TO MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE?

The France Medical Institute Established 1866. 18 years in Columbus. For eighteen years we have been making regular monthly visits to the principal cities of Ohio. Our long experience, remarkable skill and great success entitle us to the full confidence of the afflicted.

Without Stomach Drugging Direct Medication fulfills the anxious hopes of many afflicted persons, both men and women, by furnishing a simple and efficient means of curing diseases that are frequently incurable under the old methods. If you are tired pouring medicines into your stomach to reach a disease that lies remote from the seat of digestion, you should make no delay in taking advantage of our special System of Treatment.

REFERENCES—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of Columbus.

SPECIALISTS IN CHRONIC AND PELVIC DISEASES

The Chief Consulting and Examining Physicians of The France Medical Institute Co., 38-40 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

NO MONEY REQUIRED OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES TO COMMENCE TREATMENT.

Our Physicians Are Experts in the diagnosis and treatment of Stomach, Bowel and Liver Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Diarrhoea, etc., cured in the shortest possible time without the use of injurious drugs.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases Such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, successfully treated by our own special method of treatment.

Heart, Blood and Skin Diseases Such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, etc., especially cases that have baffled the skill of other physicians.

Brain, Spinal and Nerve Diseases Such as Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy, Fits, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion, etc., successfully treated by our original method.

Rheumatism Our cure for Rheumatism is the most successful known.

Young and Middle-Aged Men Who suffer from the effects of youthful indiscretions and Nervous Debility may call with confidence.

Diseases of Women After years of experience we have discovered the greatest cure known for diseases peculiar to the sex. Painful Menstration, Sterility or Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, Pruritis, Ovarian and Fibroid Tumors in the early stages, etc., positively cured by our method. Our treatment is perfectly harmless and easily applied. No humiliating exposure on examination. Try it, and you will exclaim like hundreds of others: "Oh, I feel like a different woman."

Rupture and Varicocele permanently cured without the use of the knife, truss or suspensory. Be sure and consult us before taking treatment elsewhere.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostate, Frequent and Dribbling Urination. It costs no more to employ an expert than to risk your life with an inexperienced physician.

Stricture and all forms of disease of the urethra and prostate gland cured by our Medicated Bougie, a method of treatment without pain or detention from business.

Syphilis or Blood Poison cured without use of injurious drugs where others fail.

Not necessary to attend expensive Sanitariums, Hospitals, or Health Resorts; our medicines and treatment can be taken and applied at home. Each person applying for Medical Treatment to our visiting physician or at the home office should bring from two to four ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical and microscopical examination. Consultation and Examination free and strictly confidential. No names published.

The FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE CO., 38-40 West Gay Street Columbus, O. Next Door West of the Inter-Urban Union Station.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Lippincott Bros.
Real Estate.

Don't Pay Rent All Your Life

BUY PROPERTY.

Take an invoice of the majority of Marion's most wealthy men and you will find that they made much of their wealth in real estate. The same condition is true today, and we have properties for sale at any price you wish to pay.

Marion property value has never decreased—so you are perfectly safe in buying. Ask about our West Marion sites

Lippincott Bros.

YOUR MONEY WORKING AT 6%

Always subject to your control if required for other purposes. If invested with the Citizen's Building & Loan Co. your savings will be in absolutely safe, conservative hands, free from speculation and earning you 6 per cent per year; interest payable semi-annually.

Highest rate of interest paid by any association in Marion, Ohio. Accounts may be started with any amount.

The Citizen's Building & Loan Co.

M. Lawrence, Pres. O. L. Briggs, Secy.
OFFICE 123 1-2 North Main Street.

Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Life Insurance Co. in the World.

"Backward, Turn Backward, O Time in Thy Flight"

...s beautiful poetry, and the sentiment grand, ...it will avail nothing to the uninsured ...have sinned away their day of grace. ...ween two days you become uninsurable, ...day you are eligible—the next you can't get it at any price. This is true, not of you alone, but of every man, there comes a time in his life when, between two days he becomes uninsurable. Do you know when YOUR day will come? Do you know that it isn't today? It is easy to allow a policy to lapse. It is sometimes impossible to replace it afterwards. The time to get cake is when it is passing—so the time to take life insurance is when you can get it, and the time to hold onto it, is when you have it. For the best there is in life insurance, secure a policy with

The Mutual of New York.

Talk with

W. M. JACKSON,

SUPT. OF AGENTS.

THE
Marion National Bank
MARION, OHIO.

Capital paid in $200,000
Surplus 25,000
Undivided profits 15,000

Accounts of Corporations, Farmers, Firms and Individuals solicited.
A General Banking Business transacted.
Drafts issued on foreign countries.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.

OFFICERS.
T. J. McMurray, Vice Pres.
M. R. Hane, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
J. E. Waddell, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
H. B. Hane, T. J. McMurray, J. E. Waddell, Geo. W. King, D. H. Harvey, H. Strellitz, J. G. Leffler.

Citizens' Phone 319. Bell, Main 118. Residence Girard Ave. Citizens' Phone 265.

Dr. H. J. Lower.

Office over Gem Pharmacy.
Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls made promptly day or night.
Marion, Ohio.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

CLARK ENTERS A STATEMENT

Relative to Bills for Exhibition Fruit Jars.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED BY COMMISSIONERS

Claims They Are Wholly Without Authority To Make Such Purchase for Anyone—How Taxpayers Loose Thousands of Dollars — An Interview.

As to the bill for $39.50 presented the county commissioners by a Philadelphia firm for exhibition fruit jars delivered to W. D. Whipps, Prosecutor John H. Clark has entered a statement on the bill filed in the office of the county auditor to the effect that the bill is not to be allowed by the commissioners, as they are wholly without authority to make such a purchase for anyone.

In an interview, August 25, Prosecutor Clark stated that the commissioners have just as much reason for purchasing fruit jars for all of the farmers, or whoever might apply for them in the county, as they have to pay for the jars ordered for Mr. Whipps, who it appears is a private exhibitor at the Ohio state fair and receives the premiums.

Continuing, Mr. Clark stated that it was in just such small items as the one presented that the tax-payers of the county have been losing hundreds or even thousands of dollars, and his attitude is such that hereafter none of them will be allowed, unless the bills are strictly with the provisions of the law.

DISPUTED BILL IS NOW SETTLED

W. D. Whipps Pays for Exhibition Jars and Ends Dispute.

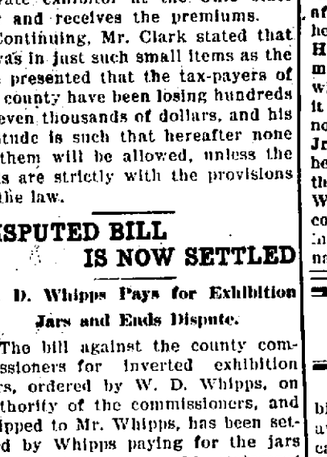
The bill against the county commissioners for inverted exhibition jars, ordered by W. D. Whipps, on authority of the commissioners, and shipped to Mr. Whipps, has been settled by Whipps paying for the jars himself according to his statement made to the Star.

Mr. Whipps takes exception to the publicity already given in the Star, but there is no specific error made except that this paper called them fruit jars when they are more properly called "inverted glass jars especially made for the exhibition of grain and seed." Mr. Whipps says the jars were for a county exhibit from Marion county, but agrees that he was to make that exhibit and secure any premiums taken himself, and was not operating under any arrangement with the Marion County Agricultural society.

JOHN H. BAIN FOR MARION MAYORALTY

His Friends Think Him Right Man for the Place.

John H. Bain, who is making the race for the nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket, comes before the people of Marion endowed with a strong personality, and is a worthy example of the younger citizenship, eminently qualified to perform the duties which may be laid upon. His boyhood and early business life on the farm have laid a foundation of character, broad in views, honest of purpose and replete



John H. Bain.

with the pure yet rugged elements of rural life.

Mr. Bain secured a good education in the common schools and at the Ohio Northern university, which qualified him for five years of successful service as instructor in the school-room, two years as assistant cashier of Campbell's bank, LaRue, and his years of experience in his present business in Marion, are abundant evidence of his rare qualification.

Mr. Bain's friends, at whose urgent request he has entered the race, feel justly assured that his character, his active business qualifications and his extensive public experience most admirably fit him for the office of mayor of the city.

***

Those desiring a photograph of the teachers' institute recently held at the High school, can get it at Brunskill's Art gallery, south Main street. 234-e-t2-wk-1-c

WEALTHY MISS EVALYN WALSH AND HER AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Miss Evalyn Walsh, who was seriously injured in the automobile accident at Newport, in which her brother Vinson, the chauffeur, was instantly killed, is the only daughter of Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining king. Mr. Walsh, after making an enormous fortune in Colorado, removed to Washington, where he became the intimate of some of the most prominent men in the United States. He next went to Europe and began to entertain in a manner which speedily made him the talk of the continent. It is said that he has a business alliance with the Belgian king in west African enterprises. Whether or not this is true it is certain that Leopold regards him as one of his best friends. The Walshes now occupy Beaulieu, at Newport, which they leased from Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. A pathetic feature of Miss Walsh's illness was that, while the funeral of her brother Vinson, of whose death she was kept in ignorance, was in progress, the operation of resetting Miss Walsh's injured thigh was going on. Mrs Walsh, the mother, too, in order that her daughter might not suspect the outcome of the tragedy which has clouded the home of the millionaire, is dressing in particularly bright colors, instead of in the mourning which she would naturally prefer to don.

The American Birth Rate.

The new statistics concerning the birth rate of the country need not awaken fears for its future. Americans are in the main a normal, healthy minded people, whose philoprogenitiveness is about on a part with that of other people living under similar conditions. It is well known that not only in the United States, but everywhere in the civilized world, the number of children in a family decreases as the standard of living increases. It is so in Great Britain. It is so in France, where the peculiar land laws have received the name of the "two child system," because estates have been subdivided according to established standards. It is a familiar fact everywhere that the poor and shiftless have the largest families. In the old time the country minister with $500 a year proverbially had many sons and sent them to college. The conditions of life have changed. A decent bringing up, including a fair education, costs vastly more in proportion to incomes than it did before 1820. Ever since that time the decreasing birth rate of the native Americans has been noted, a tendency shared by our immigrant population and their descendants as fast as their standards of comfort rise.

Perhaps it is well to preach against "race suicide" to families of large wealth, or an ample competence for the country, though they seem to invite it less than city people of moderate means. But it is well to persuade parents that it is a duty to bring more children into the world than they can rear properly and healthfully? A few strong, well-trained children are of more use to the state than many lawless weaklings. The national ideal is not that of military despots who wish mothers to give them sons to feed to powder. What we want are men and women of sound bodies, good minds and well disciplined characters. Quality is better than quantity. No condemnation, indeed, can be too great for husbands and wives who in mere personal selfishness refuse to take the responsibilities of fatherhood and motherhood, but those certainly can not be put in that class who soberly consider their responsibilities and gladly welcome as many children as they can care for in the way they think children should be cared for.

We are by no means certain that a good deal of the apparent decrease in the birth rate is not due to the longer average adult life and the better chance of survival offered children today, especially among the well-to-do American families whose shortcomings are most condemned. That is admitted to be the case respecting the bare statistics of the ratio between births and adult population. It is held not to apply to the figures of the ratio of children under five years to women between fifteen and forty-five years. But has not sanitation given us today a larger number of girls over fifteen in proportion to girls born then we ever had before? Go to the rural cemeteries of the first half of the last century and see the long lines of children's gravestones, and note especially the number of young girls carried off, probably by consumption, just as they were entering womanhood. The survival of such today must greatly change the ratio. Women marry later than they did, the intervals between births have lengthened on the average, happily for the mothers and the children, but women's lives are longer and the children's chances of life much greater, and the country is not going to be depopulated nor is the American stock going to die out just yet. The average young American woman of education and moderate means is a natural, healthy minded person, who, when she marries, desires children, and when she has them cares for them with intelligence and devotion.—New York Tribune.

TO GO OVERLAND TO PACIFIC COAST.

To travel from this city to the Pacific coast in a surrey and give stereopticon exhibitions along the way is the rather unusual plan of Albert Bowdish of Clover avenue, formerly in the grocery business on Park street.

Mr. Bowdish has long been desirous of locating in California for his health. As it would require considerable money to pay fare for his family and freight for his household effects and other belongings, he hit upon the plan of making the trip overland, hauling the goods in a large covered wagon, while he and his family would follow in the large surrey behind the wagon. At different towns enroute a stereopticon exhibition will be given to pay expenses.

Mr. Bowdish has purchased the stereopticon formerly owned by Rev. H. H. Fleer, former pastor of the Evangelical Protestant Salem's church, and now located at Ogden, Utah. He has also purchased a good-sized tent, in which he expects to give exhibitions. The tent has been erected on the show ground on east Center street near the end of the street car line and before starting on the long journey a few exhibitions will be given here. Already bills have been passed throughout the city advertising the first stereopticon exhibition which will be given next Monday evening.

Four Immersed.

In the presence of probably 300 people, Rev. Henry Holverstott of the Christian church baptized four people in the Scioto river, south of Espyville, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Those immersed were Rev. O. K. Foust of Ashley, Misses Ona and Cecil Britton of Gurley and James McFarland of Gurley.

Proceedings Settled.

The proceedings against George Seiter, which received much attention last week, have been settled by the relatives of Seiter, who have agreed to meet the fine and costs assessed against Seiter and to support the children. The settlement was completed Monday morning. Seiter is now employed by N. K. White.

MORRAL BANK OPENED MONDAY

William Mehaffey Is President of New Institution.

VILLAGE ENJOYS BUSINESS BOOM

New Canning Factory Begins Operations, Also Ohio Lumber and Clay Company, Which Has Erected a $15,000 Plant—Number of People Given Employment.

That Morral is experiencing a most gratifying business boom is demonstrated by the opening of the Morral Banking company's handsome new bank Monday, the starting of the new $12,000 canning factory and also of the Ohio Lumber & Clay company's $15,000 plant.

It had been originally planned to open the bank with a reception and banquet, but the directors determined they were too busy, and the banquet and reception were eliminated. The new bank officials are William Mehaffey of Morral, president; Dr. C. W. Jacoby, Morral, vice president; J. W. Barden, Morral, cashier; B. F. Waples and A. A. Gottschall, Marion; J. A. Baer, S. B. Creasap, J. B. Martin, C. W. Jacoby, William Mehaffey and L. C. Louthan, Morrai, directors.

The new canning factory began Monday by canning corn. About fifty people are employed at the start.

The Ohio Lumber & Clay company is one of the village's most important industries and is owned by Columbus capital. The manufacture of tile and all kinds of clay material has just begun. A large force of men is employed.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.
E. W. Grove on Box. 25c.

MEN'S FANCY HOSE 5c A PAIR.
---SEE NORTH WINDOW---
Special prices on Boys' wearbles, Suits from $1 50 up, Knee Pants, regular 75 and 50c grades 39c
Children's Waists at 1-2 former prices.
STRELITZS.

Fill the Coal Bin Now.

Don't you think it advisable to take in your coal supply now instead of waiting until it is actually needed? There are many reasons why you should, and not the least of them is the price. Coal is advancing monthly. The longer the delay the longer the price. Better get your mind on the coal subject at once. We are busy, but not too busy to take care of your order.

The Ohio Milling & Elevator Co.

Mrs. Henry Snell has disposed of her boarding-house on east Church street to Mrs. Darst of Richwood. The new owner will take charge at once.

James, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Snyder of Greenwood street, fell from a buggy, Sunday evening, and received a painful gash above the right eye.

THE NEW FALL SUITS
For Boys are on display. This is the week to look at them
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.
HUGHS & CLEARY

The LONG and SHORT of it is
THAT IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE
LOWE BROTHERS
DAYTON Ready-Made COLORS
INSTEAD OF WHITE LEAD.

BECAUSE:
They wear Better.
They cover more surface.
They are more convenient.
(No tinting necessary.)
They dry with a smooth surface and hence keep cleaner.
The colors and tints are clearer and more permanent.

Their covering capacity saves 33⅓ per cent. of first cost, and their unequalled durability 75 per cent. of ultimate cost.

SOLOR CARDS ON APPLICATION.

KLING & WILSON.

"MANHATTAN" FOR QUALITY.

SCHOOL DAY SPECIAL....

150 Children's two and three piece suits ages 6 to 16.
There all good values retailed formerly from $3.50 to $7.50,
Now $2.65.
Iron-clad Knee Pants 50c
The Manhattan.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A GOOD NIGHT'S REST

"Speak for it!" she cried to doggie,
For she knew in her little heart,
That German Syrup, home's great treasure,
Could health and joy impart.

¶The greatest tonic on earth is a good night's rest. Restless nights and the terrible exhaustion of a hacking cough are dread dangers of the poor consumptive. ¶But why this fear of the night when a few doses of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup will insure refreshing sleep, entirely free from cough or night sweat? Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by taking German Syrup. ¶We know by the experience of over thirty-five years that one 75-cent bottle of German Syrup will speedily relieve or cure the worst coughs, colds, bronchial or lung troubles—and that, even in bad cases of consumption, one large bottle of German Syrup will work wonders. ¶Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

TSCHANEN BROS.

Southwest..

VIA

"The M. K. & T. Katy" and "Southern Pacific" railway systems homeseekers' excursion, Tuesday, September 19, 1905. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip.

You should take advantage of this opportunity and see the SOUTHWEST for yourself.

These round trip tickets are first class and good for 21 days, with stop overs in both directions, and for as many stops as desired.

Tickets good going through Oklahoma and returning through Indian Territory or vice versa if desired.

The Opportunity Today.

If you are seeking an opportunity to better your condition financially or otherwise, this is your chance. Somewhere in this great Southwest there is just the place for you, and with our help you can find it.

We are in possession of all sorts of information, valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. Tell us what you want, where you want it, and how much you have to invest, and we will gladly furnish you the information.

Write for Farmers' Bulletin, 3 months free. Illustrated booklets free.

Southwestern Land and Improvement Company.

W. V. SMITH, General Manager.
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

HARRY R. YOUNG, County Manager,
Marion, Ohio.

WADDELL & KNAPP

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

INSURE

Fire, Cyclone and Accident Policies, also Agents for

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y,

Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World.

Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Office opp. court house,
Marion National Bank building Marion, O.

CHARLES C. FISHER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

BENNETT BUILDING.

GEORGE B. COPELAND. JOHN H. BARTRAM

Copeland & Bartram,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion, O

Elmer T. Boyd,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Uhler Block, 128 1-2 N. Main St. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate Prompt and special attention given to collections.

Attention Farmers!

Are you looking for a bargain?

Do you want to sell your farm? Do you want to buy a farm? Do you want a nice home in the city? We have the most thorough and up-to-date method and can sell your farm on short notice.

Bender & Rapp Real Estate Co.

107 1-2 S. Main St. Both Phones.
MARION, O.

Hair Goods

Powers Millinery Shop

Uhler & Phillips Store, 2nd Floor.

FINAL SESSION OF INSTITUTE

Held at High School Friday Afternoon, August 25.

MUCH BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED

Addresses by Miss Schreiber and Dr. Shaw—Some Interesting Topics Are Discussed—Township Secretaries of Teachers' Reading Circle Appointed—Comments.

The attendance at the Friday afternoon session of the Marion County Teachers' institute was very good, many visitors dropping in to enjoy the afternoon with the teachers and see something of the work of the institute.

As it was the last session, and there was some business relating to the institute to be considered and farewells to be said, the addresses of Miss Schreiber and Dr. Shaw were short.

Dr. Shaw, continuing his psychological talks, spoke of "Feeling and Duty." He explained, to begin with, how frequently it happens that persons do not awaken to their real life's work until late in life. Tolstoi was thirty-five years old when he entered upon his Christ-like mission among his people.

Joan of Arc entered upon her career early, however, realizing like Tolstoi, that her life must be devoted to securing happiness for others.

This idea of devoting one's self to secure happiness for others was dwelt upon at length, and was applied to the work of the teacher among her pupils. The teachers were also advised to instill a spirit of self-sacrifice into the pupils. In conclusion, the speaker reviewed a number of poems in which examples of devotion and duty are given. As a whole the speaker endeavored to impress the teachers with the fact that duty is an important lesson.

Miss Schreiber followed with a short talk, "The Best Stories." In the course of her remarks she outlined the class of poetry that should be given to children, and asked the teachers to select poems such as sway the emotions.

The works of Tennyson, Schiller, Byron and Milton were recommended, and, continuing, the speaker gave a list of the different poems calculated to meet the demands of the different grades. It was also explained that the poems selected should be based on patriotism, duty and reverence chiefly.

In conclusion Miss Schreiber made the teachers a neat farewell address, in which she expressed the hope that her work in the institute has not been in vain, and expressed the belief that whether everything she has said is accepted or not the teachers will think over what has been contained in the addresses and by thinking will profit.

Officers Elected.

The session of Friday afternoon was concluded with the election of the following officers:

Frank W. Stoll, president; A. N. Carmine, vice president; Alice Peters, secretary; C. C. Smith, W. P. Maloney and Louise Cunningham, members of the executive committee.

The remainder of the time was given to business and farewells.

Secretaries Appointed.

The following appointments were made to secretaryships of the Ohio Teachers' Reading circle of Marion county: Gladys Guthery, La Rue, Grand township; Elmer Holt, Bowling Green township; R. R. Bell, Montgomery West; F. W. Stoll, Montgomery East; T. E. Bolander, Salt Rock; Earl Thomas, Big Island; A. M. Carmine, Green Camp; William Slack, Pleasant; Ulha Young, Marion; H. H. Frank, city; T. B. Weaver, Prospect; Otto Brooks, Scott; L. J. Douce, Claridon; Philip Ruehrmund, Richland township; S. W. Allmendinger, Waldo; William Baker, Tully.

Cummings P. Eberhart was elected county secretary.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Linn, residing at Kirkpatrick, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary, Friday, August 25 About twenty friends and relatives were present to felicitate Mr. and Mrs. Linn.

Five Hundred Bushels Tomatoes.

We are now picking our big crop of "Stone" tomatoes, which are unusually nice this season. As the crop elsewhere is short this year we advise leaving orders for canning at once. J. W. Thew. 14-wk-t2

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-t-52

Death of Infant.

A child only a few days of age died at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harris, near Wyandot, Friday night, August 25.

Don't let some agent "scak" you for $2.00 for a rural mail box when you can buy the same thing with your name on it for $1.00 from the Haberman Hardware Co. 12-wk-t5

LORD MINTO, THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

TINIEST BABY IN THE COUNTY

Weighs Just a Little Over Three Pounds.

CHILD BORN IN CITY HOSPITAL

Is Perfectly Formed and Apparently Happy, Though It Lives in an Improvised Incubator—Lives on Predigested Food—Three Weeks Old and Notices Things.

Marion county's tiniest baby is a patient at the City hospital. It doesn't weigh quite three pounds and a half and is now three weeks old, but the little bundle of humanity is perfectly formed and apparently happy, though it lives in an improvised incubator.

Wrapped in medicated cotton, and by a system of constant temperature of blood heat, the heart of the Lilliputian infant girl is kept throbbing, and once every two hours predigested food is given her by means of a small dropper. At first the tiny girl didn't even cry, but now she opens her blue eyes and exercises her lungs with more force than one would naturally suppose was possible. And she is bright and has begun to take notice of things. When the special nurse puts in an appearance there is something doing in the incubator. Always a little cry is heard.

Mrs. George W. Baker is the mother of the child, and she was born at the hospital. But the stork made a mistake in his dates, and came to the hospital about two months before he was expected. That is why little Miss Baker must live in an incubator for a while.

The squirrel season will open September 1 and close October 15.

ALL ON FIRE.

A Marion Citizen Tells How Relief Came.

Ever have eczema?
Have any itching skin disease?
Itching almost drives you crazy;
You feel "all on fire."
Doan's Ointment brings quick relief.
Cured eczema, itching piles,
And all itchiness of the skin.

J. H. Rhodes, watchmaker and jeweler, at 136 nor h Main street, Marion says: "I publicly recommend Doan's Ointment five years ago and have since advised its use to a number of people who have inquired of me concerning the benefit I described in that testimonial. It is a fact that I never used anything which equalled Doan's Ointment for the purposes for which it is intended. I had suffered for years from a rectal trouble which caused a most exasperating irritation. The itching and burning was so extreme that it was almost impossible to resist a desire to rub and further irritate the affected area. It seemed to be worse at night and when sitting down for any length of time. I found no relief up to the time that I got Doan's Ointment on the advice of a friend. Only once since I used it have I had any return of the trouble and it was very slight at that time. A brief treatment with Doan's Ointment cured the second attack and I have had no annoyance from this trouble since."

For sale by the Flocken Pharmacy and all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

BADLY BURNED BY EXPLOSION

Herbert Roush Inspects Gasoline Tank.

VOLATILE FLUID BECOMES IGNITED

Victim Is Enveloped in Flames and Is Heroically Saved from a Probable Awful Death by a Fellow Workman—Accident at Transfer-House.

Descending a pit with a lantern at the transfer-house of the Erie railroad to inspect a leaking gasoline tank, late Friday night, Herbert Roush, married, residing on north Prospect street, was seriously burned as a result of the explosion of the gasoline that had leaked from the tank.

The man's clothes were set on fire and in a dazed condition he started to climb from the pit, which is about five feet deep. As he reached the top a fellow employe, named Metzger, clutched him and rolled him over the ground to extinguish the fire in his clothes.

Realizing that they might be blown to atoms at any moment if the tank containing two barrels of gasoline, should let go, both Roush and Metzger, though badly burned, put out the blaze by shoveling dirt upon it.

Roush was seriously burned about the head, neck and arms, his hair being nearly singed off, while the flesh of his face, neck, and arms was badly burned. He says the heroic efforts of Metzger saved his life.

Metzger escaped with painfully burned hands. He was standing directly above the pit when the explosion occurred.

DEATH COMES TO FREDERICK RIDDLE

Dies Saturday, August 26, After Several Months' Illness.

Frederick Riddle, aged sixty-five years, a well-known resident, died of liver trouble and a complication of diseases at his home on Barnhart street, Saturday about 11 o'clock. He had been sick several months.

He is survived by a widow and the following children: Mrs. Henry Straub, Misses Veda and Stella Riddle and Arthur Riddle of this city, Clarence and Edward Riddle of Bucyrus, William Riddle of Columbus and Charles Riddle of Delaware.

The funeral was conducted at the Emanuel Luthern church, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY OF MR. JAMES REDMAN

Is Pleasantly Celebrated at Home of Lewis Redman, at Owen.

The seventy-eighth birthday anniversary of James Redman was celebrated at the home of Lewis Redman at Owen, on August 20, and proved a very happy occasion. There were about fifty present, and all enjoyed a very pleasant meeting. There was a sumptuous dinner and some very fine music was rendered by Mr. Charles Osborne and Miss Elsie Osborn. Among those present were Lewis Corbin and family and Miss Kate Swickert of Columbus, James Redman and family of Prospect, Marcus Redman and wife, C. L. Merchant and wife, Albert Redman and family of Owens, William Redman and family, Mr. Gus Gorenflo, Isaac Barnthouse and family, B. McOsborn and family and Mr. Lee Wedertz of Marion.

INCREASE IN POPULATION

Is Shown by Marion's New City Directory.

OVER A THOUSAND NAMES ARE ADDED

According to the Publishers the Residents of the City Number 20,995, Which Is a Gain of 3,283 Over the Directory Estimate of 1903-4. The Seventh Volume.

A. F. Grube, representing the R. L. Polk & Company, directory publishers, arrived in the city Saturday, and started the work of distributing the new city directory. It is the seventh volume, and is published at Columbus, and issued on the same basis as that of 1903-4. There are 8,398 names in the new book, an increase of 1,313 over the last edition.

The population of the city, according to the estimate made by the publishers on the canvass, is 20,995, a gain of 3,283 over the directory estimate of 1903-4. The census enumeration of 1900 of the territory strictly within the city limits was 11,862. The canvass for the new directory includes the residents contiguous to the city limits and not included in the government census.

There are 364 pages in the book, this number being nineteen less than in the last volume. The decrease in the number of pages, however, is accounted for by the type in the new book not being widely spaced.

The new edition contains a complete index of all church, schools, organizations, etc. There is also included a directory of the various surrounding towns and country and a great amount of valuable statistical information.

WYANDOT SOLDIERS TO HAVE REUNION

On September 6, in Lewis Grove at Harpster.

The Wyandot county soldiers' picnic is to be held at the Lewis grove, Harpster, Ohio, on Wednesday, September 6. All old veterans and friends of veterans are invited. A free bus will run between the grove and Hocking Valley station.

The morning is to be spent in greetings, followed by dinner at noon. The afternoon offers a program of music by the Harpster band and Harpster Glee club, invocation by Rev. Culp, welcome address by John L. Lewis and response by Captain E. A. Gordon, addresses by Chaplain Haines, Hon. Grant E. Mouser and John T. Cary, and "grape vine news" by the comrades.

CORNER-STONE OF SCHOOL BUILDING

Will Likely Be Laid Within Next Two Weeks.

The work on the new Catholic school building has been progressing rapidly, and the foundation is nearing completion. The stone work of the building has greatly delayed the construction for the reason that not sufficient first-class men could be secured. It is expected that the corner-stone will be laid within the next two weeks and efforts are now being made to secure the speakers for this event.

It is probable that Father J. M. Mackey, who at one time presided here, and Father M. Mulvihill, now parish priest of the cathedral at Cincinnati, will be present, one to celebrate mass and the other to deliver an address.

NEW ASSOCIATION IS INCORPORATED

Consists of a Number of Well-Known Local Physicians.

A special despatch from Columbus, August 26, announces the incorporation of the Marion Hospital association. The incorporators mentioned are Dr. J. B. Taylor, Dr. E. O. Richardson, Dr. F. M. Baldwin, Dr. F. Young, Dr. A. M. Crane, Dr. R. C. Lewis, Dr. Clifton Lower and Dr. B. F. Sawyer.

COMPLETE LINE OF FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

Is Being Added by the Imperial Coffee Company.

The Imperial Coffee company is making all necessary arrangements to add a complete line of fancy and staple groceries to its tea and coffee stock. New shelving, counters and show cases have been put in for the convenient handling and display of the new goods. The company expects to be all ready for business by September 1, and the firm will be known as the Imperial Coffee and Grocery company.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF TYPHOID FEVER

Son of Joseph Blosser Dies at Noon Saturday, August 26.

Earl, aged eleven years and six months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blosser of Herman street, died of typhoid fever about noon Saturday. The funeral was held Monday, followed by interment in the Prospect cemetery.

**New Furniture,
High Quality,
Low Pricedness,
Plain Price Marks,
Dependability.**

THAT'S

SCHAFFNER

ALWAYS.

208 and 212 South Main.

We Sell the U. S. Cream Separator

on a guarantee-- that with its use you can make from 1 to 2 more pounds of butter per cow than by any system you now have.

This means that a U. S. separator will enable you to make enough more butter to pay for the machine in one year if milking 6 or more cows. It also saves about 75 per cent of labor, and will last a lifetime.

Does this interest you?

T. F. Lundergan

120 East Church Street, Marion, Ohio.

The Marion County Bank Company,

Marion, Ohio.

Capital Paid Up, $250,000.00.

Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking, within the limits of safety. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and the world. Also bank money orders, no fee charged for small amounts. See our new safety deposit boxes for valuable papers, free to customers. Interest paid on savings deposits. Call and investigate our savings department.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

George D. Copeland, Henry Ackerman, Henry Tripp, President,
W. B. Fisher, J. C. Laffler, Chas. C. Fisher, V. Pres
George B. Christian, Sr., James P. Reed. W. H. Schaffner, Cash'r

The New

Eocean Art Ware

In beautiful Jardinieres with handsome hand-painted decorations is now shown at MARKERT'S China Store. Don't fail to see or get one or more of them.

Bargains in Plows and Drills.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.

We sell Gang Plows at ..... $45.00 and $50.00.
9x7 Fertilizer Drills ..... $60.00.
6x6 Plain Drills ..... $54.00.

**WALKING PLOWS AT A DISCOUNT.
CLOVER BUNCHERS AT COST.**

These prices are only good while our present stock lasts, will not take orders for more.

The Houghton-Merkel Co.

We Are Agents for McCormick Shockers.

PETTY & STARR.

School Shoes.

Good durable school shoes for the boys and girls. New fall styles now in. All leathers and any weight sole you want.

Boys' school shoes ..... $1.00 to $2.50
Girl's school shoes ..... $1.00 to $2.00
Children's school shoes ..... 50c to $1.50

New fall shoes for men and women. All leaths in lace or button. Come in and see them.

PETTY & STARR

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Marine Hospital Service and Its Head

If the yellow fever should be stamped out with comparatively small loss of life, as now seems probable, the credit will be due to the marine hospital service at Washington. Several years ago congress set aside a sum of money to be used as an epidemic fund, and it has been the practice heretofore that when it became evident that the local authorities were unable to cope with the situation the general government has come to the rescue with its well organized and efficient service.

The marine hospital service has had skilled officers in New Orleans ever since the first outbreak of the plague, in conformity with the law which provides that the treasury interstate quarantine regulations shall be enforced and to afford assistance in their enforcement. With headquarters in Washington, under the control of a surgeon general, who at present is the competent and energetic Dr. Walter Wyman, the service has a large staff of surgeons and minor medical officers scattered all over the country. It has a representative in every large seaport and maintains quarantine stations at Delaware breakwater, Cape Charles, Fisher's island, Port Townsend, San Francisco, North Chandeleur island, Blackbeard island, Thimble light, Supelo sound and other points.

Before formally assuming charge of the situation in Louisiana the service co-operated with the local authorities in every way possible to limit the ravages of the disease. Detention camps were established to permit the exit of persons without endangering other localities, and train inspectors were placed on all railways terminating at New Orleans. It was only after it was demonstrated that local measures were not sufficient to meet the emergency that Surgeon General Wyman and his officers took charge.

The surgeon general keeps in touch with all the countries in the world by means of the consular service. Should an epidemic break out at any point, the fact is transmitted as speedily as possible to the state department, the secretary of state informs the surgeon general and that officer sends a message to every seaport on the coast of the United State to quarantine against the stricken city. While the quarantine is in force passengers, freight and mail from that city are sent to the quarantine stations, where they are examined and fumigated. Even when there is no formal quarantine against a city suspicious cases of illness on a ship from that city may cause the detention of the crew and passengers until the case has been examined.

The United States marine hospital service has no counterpart in any other country in the world. It is equally true that no function of the federal government carries with it more arbitrary and far reaching powers than those employed in the enforcement of the regulations of this service. This unique health organization has been built up practically through the efforts of one man, Surgeon General Walter Wyman. He has moved so quietly that even at this day the general public is hardly aware of the importance of the service.

Within the fourteen years that he has been at its head, Dr. Wyman has transformed a somewhat disjointed and haphazard hospital service for the care of sick merchant sailors into a great national health department controlling national and interstate quarantine. It also takes charge of epidemics, state, national and insular, and controls the production and distribution of serums, virugs, toxins and analogous products and conducts scientific research along hygienic lines. It has one of the best equipped laboratories in the world at Washington.

Surgeon General Woodworth, who was at the head of the marine hospital service in the early seventies, began to organize what had been for three-quarters of a century a slipshod administration of isolated hospitals into an orderly service conducted by an efficient corps of surgeons employed and promoted on the merit system. This, by the way, was one of the earliest examples of civil service reform. Dr. Woodworth made a good record for the service during the yellow fever epidemics in the seventies. His work, however, was but a dim forecast of what was to come under Dr. Wyman.

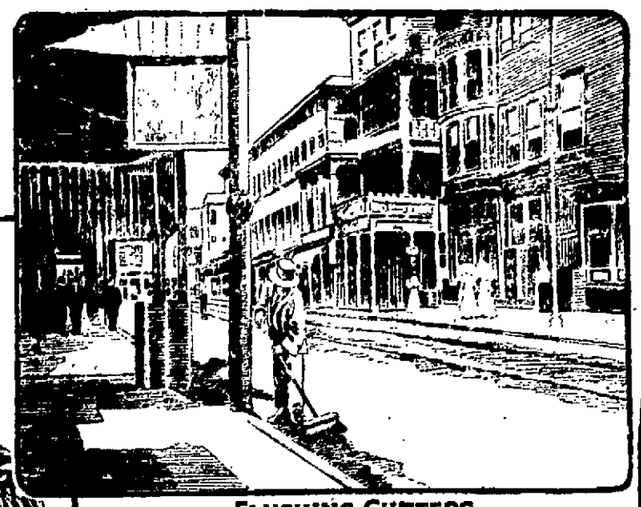
The present head of the service was connected with it for many years before he became surgeon general. He has been a reformer of obsolete methods and an advocate of progress from the beginning of his public career. In the four years that he was at the head of the marine hospital at Baltimore he found time to take up the fight against the cruelty practiced on the crews of oyster vessels. While connected with the marine hospital in New York Dr. Wyman induced Dr. Hamilton, then in control of the service, to establish there a laboratory for the study of bacteriology and pathology. This was the origin of the great hygienic laboratory at Washington. This institution has been of immense service to humanity in general and to the people of the United States in particular. There are 350 physicians connected with the service and some of the brightest and most capable of them are assigned to the laboratory, so that a system of the most thorough and exhaustive research is going on constantly. It was here that the value of antitoxin as a specific against diphtheria was determined. It was here also that formaldehyde was first exploited.

Soon after Dr. Wyman became surgeon general Asiatic cholera appeared in the seaports of western Europe. It was at the time of a great flood of immigration to American ports. It was also the eve of the Chicago fair. The situation was menacing. The quarantine laws of the country were so involved in their construction that they were practically inoperative. To meet the emergency Dr. Wyman prepared a circular, which President Harrison signed and promulgated, asking that as a precautionary measure all immigrant vessels be detained in quarantine for twenty days or more. As a result, immigration was practically suspended, but a cholera epidemic was probably averted. Congress met in the autumn of 1892 and not only indorsed Dr. Wyman's action, but gave him national quarantine powers. The plague raged in South America, but did not show itself in the United States that year. From that time Dr. Wyman continued to extend the authority of the service over which he presides. He has placed physicians of the bureau in foreign ports to examine into the health conditions of vessels about to sail for America, and his staff of physicians has acquired the right to inspect physically and to accept or reject all immigrants coming to the United States. He was among the first to point out the danger to the United States from yellow fever incubated in Cuba and went to work immediately to eradicate the scourge from the island. It was due to his prompt and enthusiastic championship of the investigation of the spread of yellow jack that the theory of mosquito inoculation was given a thorough trial. He has long had in process of development a plan for eradicating the disease from the western hemisphere.

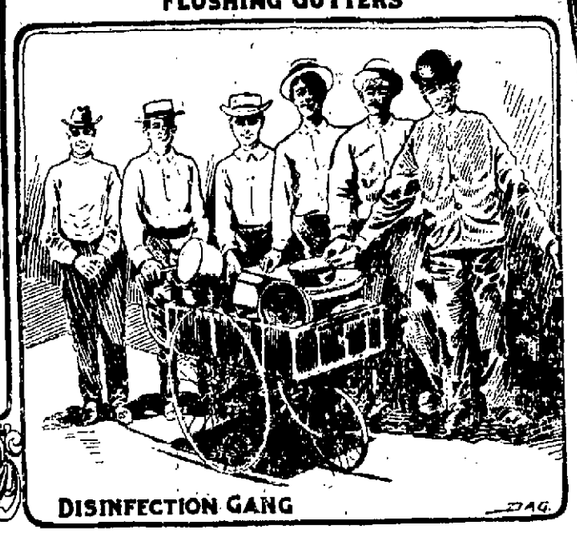
Every year since the national quarantine act of 1893 has resulted in some extension of the powers of the marine hospital service. Its benefits have been made to cover the life saving service. Laws have been passed for the protection of deck crews on western lakes and rivers. The investigation of leprosy has been undertaken. National quarantine systems have been established for Porto Rico and Hawaii. A sanitarium for tuberculosis has been established under the marine hospital service, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Perhaps the greatest work of all is the hygienic laboratory, with its possibilities for extending the knowledge of zymotic diseases. It is a service that offers an enticing field to ambitious students in medical research.

Walter Wyman was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1848. His father was a noted educator and Walter received a careful early training. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1870 and chose medicine for a profession, receiving his degree from St. Louis Medical college in 1873. He served in the city hospitals for two years and had begun private practice when he obtained an appointment as assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. For the following five years he had charge of the marine hospital service in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York. In 1881 he was surgeon on the United States revenue cutter S. P. Chase, the cadet ship, on her annual cruise to Spain and the Azores. In 1888 Dr. Wyman was ordered to Washington as medical purveyor and chief of the quarantine division.

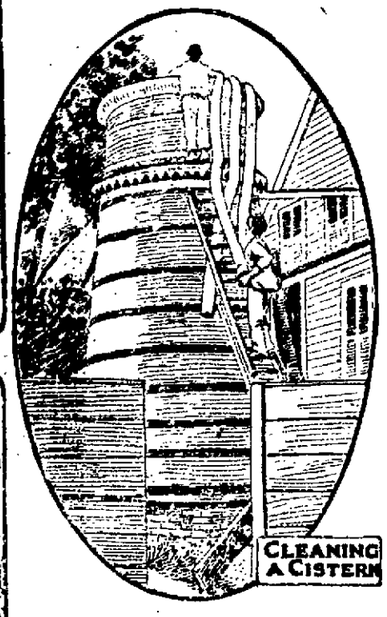
In 1891 Dr. Wyman was made surgeon general of the marine hospital service, which in 1902 was rechristened public health and marine hospital service. He is the author of many monographs and pamphlets relating to the public health, and is a member of the capital's most exclusive clubs and social circles. HERBERT WILKES.



FLUSHING GUTTERS



DISINFECTION GANG



Water Cure For Rheumatism.

"If people afflicted with rheumatism would only try a simple remedy right at hand instead of scurrying all over the country for a cure they would get well a good sight quicker," said a man who was once so knotted up with rheumatism that he had to use crutches. "Just let them drink water, quarts of it. That's what did the business for me. I drink about three quarts of water a day—not ice water, but just ordinary cold water as it comes from the faucet. I drink two glasses when I get up in the morning, two when I go to bed and I drink it all day. I have a big pitcher of it put on my desk, and whenever I look up from my work for a minute's rest I drink a glass of water. No mineral water, no charged water, no 'health water' for me, but just plain, good old fashioned water. To be sure, the salt water baths at the shore did me a little good, but the damp days at the shore took all the good away. Now I take fresh water baths internally and spend my summers where it is high and dry."—New York Press.

Not a Dago's.

It was Betty's first Sunday at church, and her promise to "be good and not talk out loud" had been so carefully observed that her worried mother felt almost able to give her attention to the service. Suddenly during the offertory the baby voice whispered:

"Mamma, is the music a piano?"

"No, dear, an organ."

Instantly Betty was on her feet, her promise forgotten, her eyes sparkling with excitement, crying: "Oh, mamma, mamma! Where is the monkey?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.
Eastbound.

*No. 10	Chautauqua Ex.	12:20 am
*No. 8	New York Ex.	5:32 am
*No. 4	Vestibule Limit'd	6:33 pm
*No. 16	Accommodation	12:40 pm
†No. 22	Arrives	10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9	Chicago Express	12:20 am
*No. 3	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:34 am
†No. 21	....	7:00 am
‡No. 13	....	3:30 pm
*No. 7	Pacific Express	11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9	Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 am
*No. 3	Vestibuled Ltd.	10:39 am
‡No. 13	....	3:30 pm
No. 57	Monday only	4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

L. E. Nebergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't.
Marion, Ohio.
Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

UNION DEPOT.

Westbound.

No. 11		*5:55 am
No. 3		x7:45 am
No. 19		*9:56 am
No. 29		*2:00 pm
No. 43		*7:30 pm
No. 5		x4:40 pm
Local freight		x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 26		*10:48 am
No. 46		*12:17 N
No. 10		x5:30 pm
No. 16		*7:25 pm
No. 18		*11:34 pm
Local freight		x3:20 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33.10:15 am	*No. 28. 7:20 am
*No. 35. 4:20 pm	*No. 32.10:15 am
*No. 37.10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.

No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

PASSENGER TRAINS
By Central Standard Time.

SOUTH.	†441 A.M.	†443 A.M.	†445 P.M.	e463 P.M.	e465 P.M.
Lv. Sandusky	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:00	6:30
Bellevue	6:25	10:57	6:00	6:28	7:00
Bucyrus	7:30	11:56	7:06	7:31	8:14
Marion	8:06	12:30	7:42	8:03	8:50
Delaware	8:43	1:16	8:20	8:40	9:28
Ar. Columbus	9:30	1:55	9:00	9:25	10:15

NORTH.	†440 A.M.	†442 M.	†444 P.M.	e460 A.M.	e462 A.M.	e464 P.M.
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	5:30	6:20	6:40	7:00
Delaware	7:12	12:39	6:20	7:03	7:25	7:49
Marion	7:49	1:20	7:00	7:46	8:06	8:30
Bucyrus	8:20	1:50	7:35	8:19	8:40	9:06
Bellevue	9:22	2:52	8:40	9:19	9:53	10:18
Ar. Sandusky	10:00	3:15	9:10	9:45	10:25	10:49

†Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. eSunday Only.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to SAMUEL MOODY, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

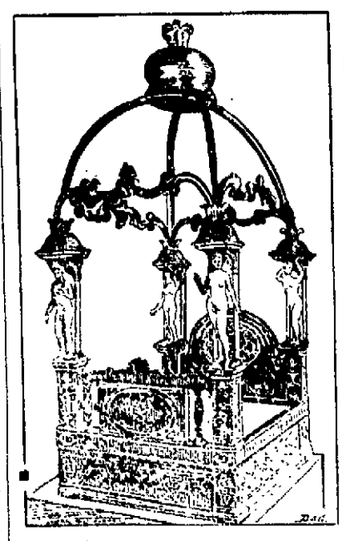
A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

A COSTLY JAPANESE VASE.

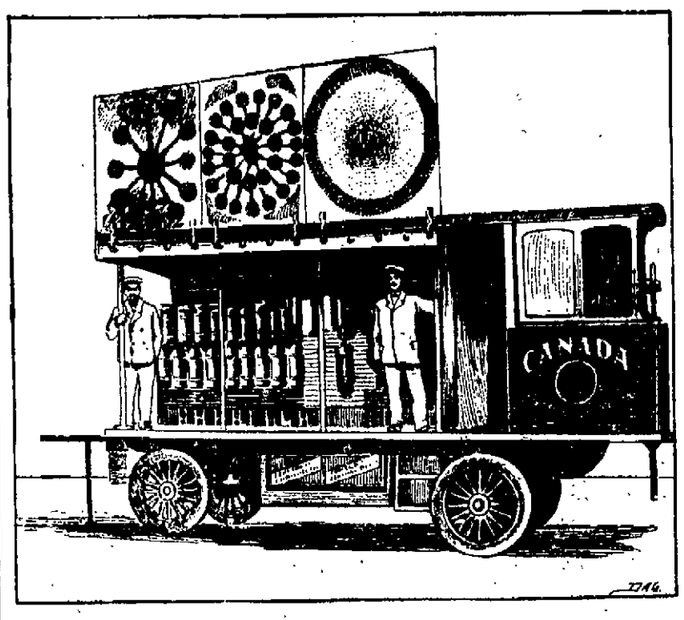
The vase shown in the cut has had a remarkable history. It was sold originally in London for $3, and the buyer grumbled at what he considered a high price for a trumpery ginger jar. He was consoled afterward, however, when he was offered $125 for his purchase. Now he is in despair, for the bit of porcelain has recently been sold at Christie's, in London, for $29,500. The vase is oval in form and with its cover stands only a few inches high. Its color is an exquisite blue marked with a delicate plum, which is so exceedingly rare that it always commands a high figure.

A SOLID SILVER BEDSTEAD.

The beautiful piece of silver filigree work shown in the cut has recently been on exhibition in London. It is a full sized bedstead, and every part of it is of sterling silver. Silver supports hold the canopy aloft, and silver statues on the bedposts support it, while the entire lower part of the bed is of massive silver exquisitely decorated with the most beautiful Moorish filigree. Nothing so elaborate in the furniture line has been attempted in recent years, and the bed attracted much attention.



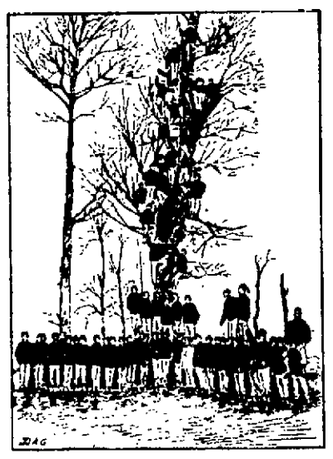
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBITION AUTOMOBILE.



The imposing car herewith illustrated is an exhibition wagon built by the Canadian government and sent on a tour through England and Ireland. Excluding steam cars, it is the largest motor in the world and is designed to show Canadian produce to the best advantage. The car is over twenty feet in length when it is closed, and it is lighted by 250 eight candle power lamps. An immigration commissioner will accompany the car on its travels and try to induce the people to emigrate by showing his wares and distributing literature.

THE PICK OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

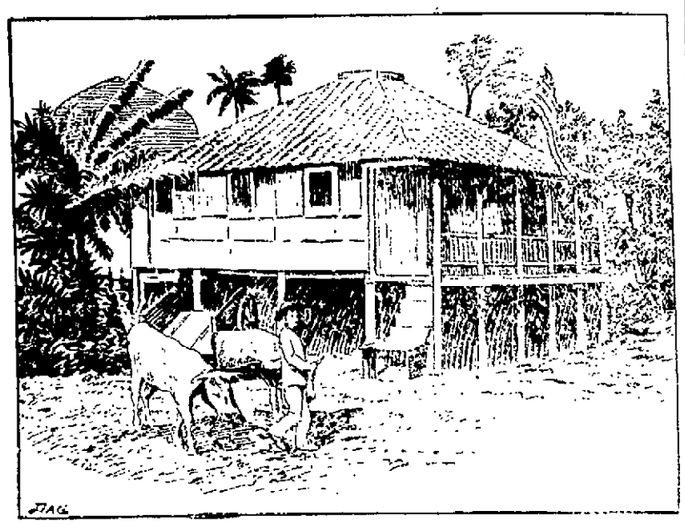
The soldiers shown in the cut are Italian sharpshootefs, known all over the world as bersaglieri. They are really the flower of the Italian army and are always foremost in every military venture. They are very light and active and are well trained in athletic movements. The bersaglieri number about 46,000 and are largely recruited from the Piedmontese. They are clad in a dark green uniform and wear hats ornamented with dark cocks' feathers. In time of war the Italian government depends largely upon this arm of the service.



MODEL OF THE TOMB FOR POPE LEO XIII.

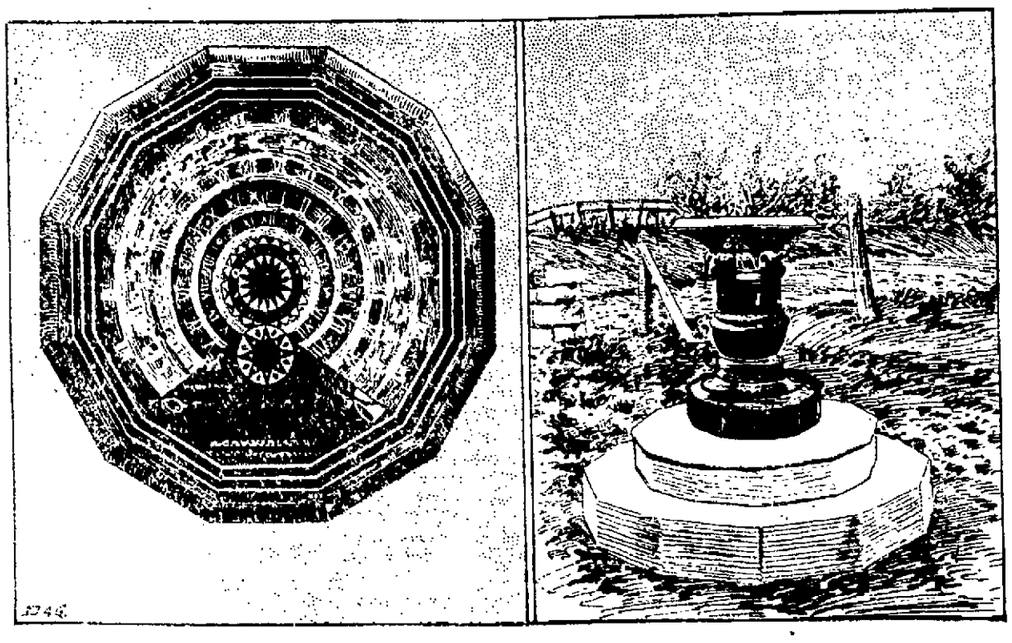
The sketch represents the model of the accepted design for the tomb of Pope Leo XIII., to be erected in the basilica of St. John Lateran, at Rome. On the day of the funeral, July 25, 1903, the coffin containing the remains of the dead pontiff was carried to the chapel of the canons of St. Peter's and deposited temporarily in a very simple wooden sarcophagus painted to simulate marble. Before his death the pope expressed a preference for St. John Lateran as a place of sepulture. The commission of cardinals appointed to secure a proper tomb has reported in favore of the design shown in the cut.

A PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE IN PORTO RICO.



The structure herewith illustrated is one of the old fashioned schoolhouses formerly erected in Porto Rico. Although the educational commission is building many schools of the modern American pattern a number of houses of the old type still remain. The roof is of tile so loosely jointed that during one of the sudden downpours so frequent in the tropics the floor has to be covered with vessels to catch the flood. The windows are without glass, but are protected by wooden shutters. These must be closed during a shower, and darkness prevails within. The American schoolteacher meets the difficulty by calling upon the children to sing.

A NOVEL SUNDIAL MADE BY AN IRISH SCULPTOR.



The original and ingenious sundial shown in the cut was constructed from a design made by a sculptor of Cork, Ireland. Besides recording the time at Cork, Dublin, Greenwich, New York and Jerusalem, it indicates the months of the year, the days of the month and the number of minutes in each day. This is done by means of circles very carefully and accurately arranged. The dial is placed on a handsome marble base on the bank of the river Lee and is an interesting feature in a new park recently laid out along the river bank by the municipality.

ROYAL TIPS.

Some of the European monarchs give very large tips whenever they travel. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia is the most liberal in this respect. During his brief visit to France three years ago he spent $16,000 on tips to servants, and almost as much on presents to officials and others. King Edward of England is not quite so generous, but as he travels a good deal both within his own realm and abroad he is obliged to lay aside each year $32,000 as an allowance for tips. The Emperor William of Germany is much more generous in a foreign country than at home, and during his latest visit to Cowes, England, he spent not less than $10,000 on tips.

QUICK WORK.

Sir Edwin Landseer painted a picture in one day. He had promised to send a picture in time for the spring exhibition of 1845 at the British institution and did not commence until the day previous to the opening. In twenty-four hours he painted "The Cavalier's Pets."

NAPLES' WATER SUPPLY.

Naples, says Consul General Neville-Rolfe, is now probably the best drained city in the world, and it certainly has a water supply which is surpassed by no other town, large or small.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

America's Labor Day--Its Origin and Rationale

MONDAY, Sept. 4, will be the eleventh return of Labor day as a national holiday. The first celebration of the day occurred in New York city twenty-three years ago. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was holding a session at the time, and it was proposed by P. J. McGuire, a prominent labor leader, that all the trade organizations in the city should go in procession through the principal streets. Such a demonstration, he contended, would be a valuable object lesson, giving a more definite idea of the actual power of the labor forces than all the statistics that could be compiled. The suggestion met with favor among the delegates to the assembly and was acted upon. The parade came off as advertised and was a notable success, although many of the organizations were not yet sufficiently enthusiastic over the idea to honor the occasion with their presence. The general public was attracted by the exhibition and did not hesitate to express its approval. The newspapers spoke well of it and no one seemed to regard it as an extravagance.

That is the way in which, without realizing it at the time, the paraders and the spectators as well laid the foundations for the great legal holiday, which is observed today from one end of the Union to the other. Every state and territory, with the exception of Nevada, North Dakota and Wyoming, has recognized its legal existence, Louisiana observing it in New Orleans parish only.

The original demonstration occurred on the first Monday in September and thus was established a custom which has been followed by nearly all parts of the country. Florida's celebration came later in the month, California selected October as a more convenient time and Louisiana postponed the festivities until November. From the time of the first parade the question of adopting a labor holiday for New York was agitated vigorously, but it

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN AND HIS DIVERSIONS.

was not until 1887 that a bill providing for such an anniversary was introduced into the assembly. This was the pioneer effort in the matter of legalizing the observance, but while it was awaiting action the new state of Colorado took the initiative and passed a bill making Labor day a legal holiday within its borders. New Jersey followed quickly, and New York, Massachusetts and most of the others came along in rapid succession.

Then there began to be mooted the question of securing national legislation in the matter. It was urged by the advocates of the scheme that such action would add greatly to the stability and dignity of the holiday. A bill was prepared, and it was introduced into the lower house on Sept. 6, 1893, by the late Amos J. Cummings of New York. Senator Kyle of South Dakota became sponsor for a bill of the same nature in the senate. No real opposition developed, but the matter was delayed until the following season, when it was passed and signed by the president the same day.

The real significance of the day lies in the fact that its observance is a recognition of the dignity of labor. All questions of local importance, all controversies arising from the varying interpretations of trade principles and all industrial disputes are alien to its true meaning. Its practically unanimous sanction by the governing bodies of the separate states and its final adoption by the general government are sufficient evidence of the national agreement as to its usefulness as a public expression of respect for all that the term labor implies. This open, legalized recognition marks the evolution of the workingman from his ancient condition of bondage and serfdom into a higher civil atmosphere.

But for the moral force inherent in American democratic institutions a festival like Labor day would have no place in the calendar. Advancing civilization and the general industrial progress of the United States assisted in its development. In every state bodies of organized workingmen helped to bring about the enactment by influencing public opinion in their respective localities. When the time for action came there was no one to dissent from the common willingness to regard labor as an ever present force worthy of consideration. Legislatures which had been chary of adopting other labor measures showed no inclination to combat this unmistakably popular demand for a brand new holiday.

It is true also that much previous legislation had paved the way toward the legal consecration of one day each year to labor en fete. Something akin to the principle that the government has the right to prescribe in certain directions the conditions under which men and women toil and to secure them time and opportunity for rest and even for recreation had already been established in many states by the adoption of factory laws and factory inspection. The ten hour working day for women and children had been obtained. The employment of young children in mills and workshops had been restricted and their education had been made a subject of legislative solicitude. Machinery had been made safer by guards and frequent inspection. Wages were paid less infrequently, and the company store was less prominent in the matter of settlement. In some favored localities legal observance of the Saturday half holiday had begun. Municipalities had established industrial schools and convict labor had been withdrawn from the competition in the labor market. Bureaus of labor statistics had been founded to investigate the industrial situation.

In line with all this industrial progress was the setting apart of Labor day. The trade unions, which were so instrumental in securing the beneficial codes governing the times and methods of labor, were also very prominent in the matter of the September holiday. All differences and animosities between the great labor organizations were laid aside and the most admirable singleness of purpose prevailed.

ELLIS J. SHAW.

Louis of Battenberg, British Rear Admiral

THE visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to America is responsible for the public interest which this German prince long domiciled in England has recently inspired. The time has not yet arrived when the coming of a European royalty of any description will remain an unheralded and comparatively tame event. In the case of Louis of Battenberg, however, there seems to be a more genuine claim upon popular attention than that due solely to the fact of his royal lineage. He has demonstrated conclusively, to the British nation at least, that he is a man of parts.

In spite of his Hessian birth Prince Louis is interesting to Americans as the commander of the most formidable British squadron that has anchored in the seaports of the United States for a long time. Although a Hessian, he was born in Austria and was a British subject long before his brother Henry went to England as the affianced husband of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. Another brother went over with Henry, and the three Battenbergs were present at the ceremony. They were all good looking youngsters, and they made a decided impression on the queen, who had a motherly affection for all the princes of the house of Hesse-Darmstadt. Henry, her son-in-law, the youngest of the three, died in 1896. Louis, the eldest, was a great favorite at court and eventually became the husband of Victoria of Hesse, the queen's favorite granddaughter. He is a brother-in-law to the czar and also to Prince Henry of Prussia.

It was a matter of considerable astonishment to the various European courts that Queen Victoria saw so much to admire in the young Battenbergs. They were not regarded in royal circles as legitimate princes of the Hesse-Darmstadt strain, their father, Alexander of Hesse, having formed a morganatic union with a certain Fraulein Hauke, an inmate of the imperial school of maids of honor at St. Petersburg, whom he abducted and married as soon as they had crossed the Russian border. Fraulein Hauke was a charming and estimable young woman, the daughter of a distinguished Hebrew convert to the Orthodox church who had been secretary of state to the Grand Duke Constantine when he was viceroy of Poland. Fortunately for Alexander, he was exceedingly popular and had many powerful friends. His escapade was condoned as far as it was possible, and his young wife was ennobled by Francis Joseph of Austria and given the title of Countess of Battenberg. After the birth of Louis she was raised to the dignity of princess, and her sons were christened princes of Battenberg.

Thus it happened that at the time of her marriage the Princess Alice of Hesse, who was actually an important personage, was accredited with an indifferent taste in the matter of the selection of a husband. The prince had little besides his good looks to recommend him. With no estate beyond an unpretentious schloss in Hesse and no money except his naval pay Prince Louis began housekeeping with his charming cousin, and there is no evidence that the princess has ever had cause to repent her choice, or, more accurately speaking, the choice of her grandmother. The Battenbergs seem to have extracted rather more enjoyment out of life than is usually the case in royal alliances, and the princess has availed herself of her comparative freedom from affairs of state to make the most of life as she finds it.

Had Prince Louis never married the Princess Alice it is not at all likely that he would now be a British rear admiral, with one of the best cruisers in the English navy for his flagship. Nevertheless, it is a fact admitted by all that he has shown himself worthy of his good fortune and has won his position by actual hard work and proved ability. Influence may have been of some assistance to him, but it is true also that he has mastered his profession in the most thorough fashion and has shown much ability in every duty intrusted to him.

During his boyhood at Gratz, the Austrian town in which the Battenbergs were residing, Prince Louis spent many happy hours in reading Marryatt's sea tales, which inspired him with a desire to follow the profession of a sailor. He was so much in earnest about it that his parents sent him to England, where he was given a cadetship in the royal navy. He was only fourteen years of age, but he seemed to be both plucky and conscious of the fact that he must make his own way. No special attention was given him; he had to be content with a very modest amount of pocket money and fared precisely like any other middy. He seemed to be perfectly contented with things as he found them and proceeded to make himself wise in matters nautical. He was an officer of the watch on the old frigate Inconstant, which went around the globe under sail.

Prince Louis was made a sublieutenant in 1874, when he was twenty years of age. Two years later he became lieutenant, and that was still his rank, in 1884, when he wedded the queen's granddaughter. Contrary to the general expectation and to the great disgust of his Hessian relatives, his subsequent promotion was not as rapid as a royal alliance would seem to have made possible. He was made commander the year after his marriage, but six years elapsed before he became a captain. For the six years previous to his recent appointment as rear admiral he was director of the bureau of naval intelligence, a post of great importance, demanding close attention to all that makes for progress in naval construction and equipment.

Prince Louis is now in his fifty-first year and is tall, handsome, active and a model sailor in every respect. He is in no sense a martinet, but he will tolerate no slackness. The nickname Batts, somewhat contemptuously given him when he entered the service, clings to him still, but it has long since ceased to be an epithet of reproach.

OSCAR LEEDS.

LONG TRAMP TO SCHOOL.

An eleven-year-old boy named Harrison has never missed an attendance at Waverbridge school, near Wigton, England, for seven years. Living a mile from the school, the sturdy lad has daily tramped there and back, in all sorts of weather, ever since he was four years old and has by this means traversed over 3,000 miles. A brother and sister of his have not missed once or once been late for two years.

William T. Jerome, a Unique District Attorney

THE recent announcement of William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York county, that he will be a candidate for re-election without reference to any party or any ticket is equally convincing to friend and to foe—to the former because it confirms the oft repeated assertion that he is not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and to the latter because it is fresh evidence that his methods are unchanged. It has taken New York some time to understand Mr. Jerome—even as well as he is understood today. He has been eccentric, undeniably, and it is well understood that one cannot tell what he is going to do next. That of itself has been more or less disquieting to those who have been accustomed to look for uniformity in political methods.

Those who have abundant and material reasons for doing so are not the only ones who set their faces against his ways of doing. There are many persons, some of them quite as conscientious and public spirited as Mr. Jerome could possibly be, who cannot attune themselves to his rather spectacular fashion of gaining his end. They are so accustomed to deal with shifty political bosses, cunning business men and reformers of lethargic energies that they fail to recognize that in Mr. Jerome they may find the powerful recrudescence of some old time political virtues which had become almost obsolete.

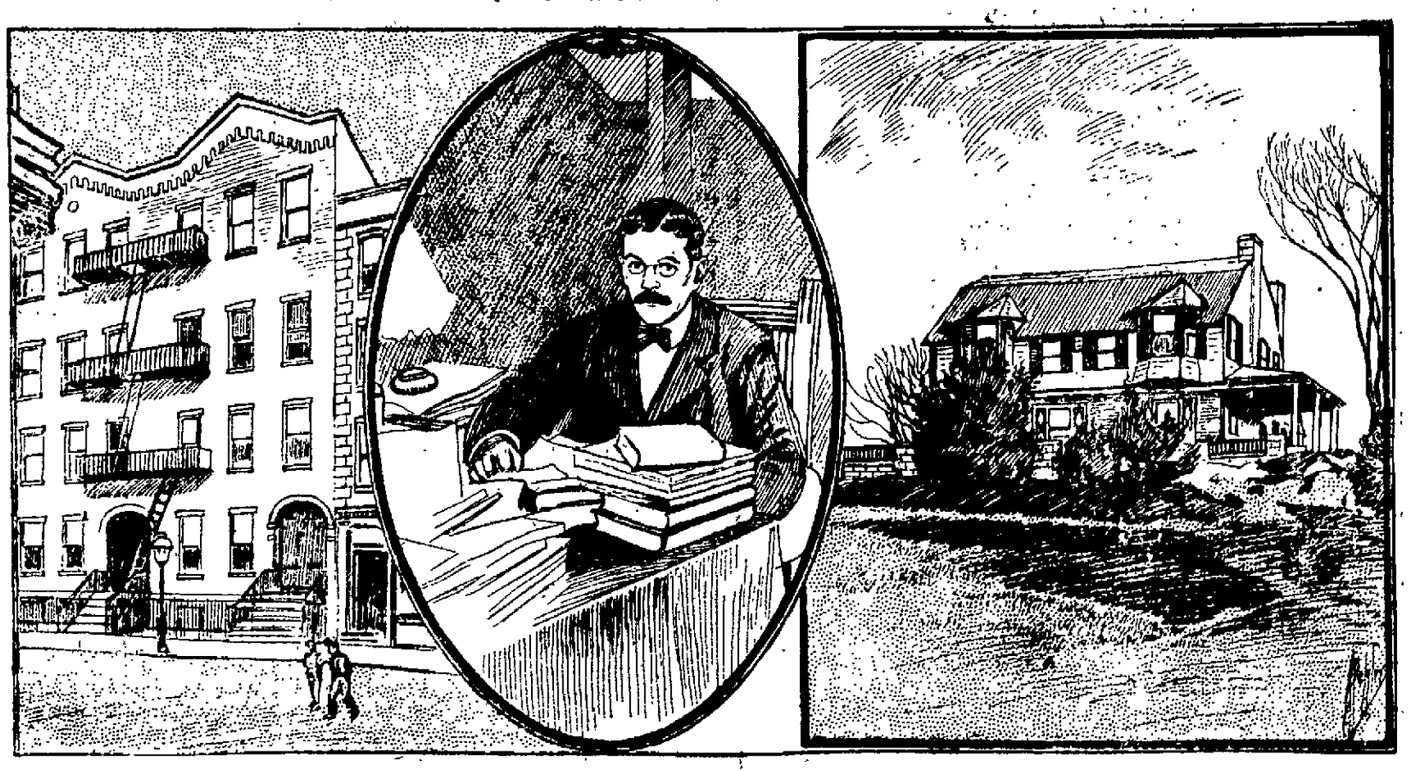
Be that as it may, Mr. Jerome is one of the most interesting personalities of the age. He is able. There are many others who vie with him in that respect. He is full of energy and tenacity of purpose. Those virtues, even when they are really so, are by no means peculiar to him. The quality that distinguishes Mr. Jerome and makes him what he is is audacity, a sort of reckless audacity that dominates him when other men in his place would be constrained to move quietly. His guiding principle seems to be that of the Caliph Ali: "Thy lot or portion in life is seeking after thee; cease therefore from seeking after it."

Mr. Jerome became district attorney of New York county Jan. 1, 1902, after a campaign the like of which had never before been experienced in that section of the country. It was undeniably spectacular, but it was also characterized by an amazing frankness. His election gave him the immediate control of the largest criminal law practice in the world—about 13,000 cases a year come into the office. To attend to this enormous business there are, besides himself, thirty lawyers and an executive staff of a hundred men.

The central spot in which this immense amount of labor has its focus, the district attorney's private office, is simplicity itself. It is big, light and airy. A flowered green carpet, a commodious desk in the middle of the floor, a large safe, a bottle of filtered water in a corner, a newspaper rack, and on the walls the photographs of half a dozen of his predecessors—this is a complete inventory of the room's contents. Here Mr. Jerome distributes the cases among his associates, advises them on knotty points, and it is also in this room that by appeal or threat he has secured many important confessions from unwilling penitents.

It is one of Mr. Jerome's pet individualities that a public man should not be limited to the zone of mere duty; that he should permit himself to undertake much more than is expected of him. His constant theme during the campaign had been the evils which preceding administrations had allowed to creep into the tenement districts of New York, and one of the first acts of the new district attorney was to take up his residence in the teeming east side quarter of the city and to establish there a branch office for the benefit of poor complainants whose work would not permit them to come during the day to the criminal courts building. The announcement was made public that thereafter the branch office would be open every night and that no matter how late the hour any person seeking justice had but to ring the bell. At first few came. The east side looked with suspicion on this gratuitous provision for its benefit. After a few daring experimenters had visited the new office, however, and had had their grievances looked into there was such an influx of seekers after justice that the force on duty had to be doubled and trebled.

Such a procedure on the part of a district attorney was not only novel, but it was also far in excess of his actual duty. When he supplemented it by providing a residence for himself and his family in the same tenement, at 8 Rutgers street, that contained the branch office, even his friends were afraid that he had been too radical. The Jeromes were in easy circumstances, and the lower east side of New York is not a favorite residential section of those who can live elsewhere. Since April 3, 1902, it has been Mr. Jerome's legal residence, although his wife and son prefer the more congenial neighborhood of the Washington Heights city home or the rural seclusion of their country place at Lakeville, Conn.



HIS HOME IN RUTGERS STREET, NEW YORK. WILLIAM T. JEROME IN HIS STUDY. HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE, LAKEVILLE, CONN.

William Travers Jerome, according to the logic of environment and tradition, is entirely out of his element at 8 Rutgers street, in New York's most typical "submerged" district. He is the son and nephew, respectively, of two of New York's most noted citizens. His father was Lawrence W. Jerome, broker, banker, promoter, politician, patron of sports, after dinner speaker, practical joker, friend of art and literature, millionaire, prince of good fellows, and Larry to his numberless acquaintances. His uncle, Leonard Jerome, was one of the first men to make a great fortune in Wall street. He also was a generous patron of the sports of gentlemen and built the famous Jerome park race course. His youngest daughter, Jennie, a first cousin of the district attorney, became Lady Randolph Churchill and is now Mrs. Cornwallis West, one of the best and most favorably known of the American colony in England. Gladstone once said of her that she was unique as a campaigner.

Although his present robustness and vigor make the assertion seem incredible, Mr. Jerome was an extremely delicate boy, and it was not thought prudent to expose him to the rough and tumble methods of boys' preparatory schools. He was taught at home by tutors until he was able to enter Amherst college. He remained there until the close of his junior year, but was compelled by failing health to abandon the idea of graduation. He was endowed with indomitable pluck, and he at once abandoned all other pursuits and began to cultivate physical strength and muscular development. As soon as he was able he entered the Columbia Law school and was graduated in 1881, after which he spent some time in European travel. In 1888, four years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Jerome was appointed to his first public office, assistant district attorney.

Mr. Jerome does not look the part of the militant politician. He is forty-seven years of age (and seems younger) and of good height, but slender. His face is rather thin and narrow, being the face of the student, the man of intellect, rather than that of the fighter, but true physical courage is apparent in the firm chin, thin lips and the flash of the keen gray eyes. The man of good blood and gentle breeding is marked in every line of his face, and his manner is that of one who has made a study of his fellows and knows them well.

JAMES R. BENTLEE.

Notice of Final Discharge.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division. In the matter of SARAH C. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt In Bankruptcy.

Creditors will take notice that said Sarah C. Johnston has filed her petition for discharge, and the same has been assigned for hearing in said District, at Toledo, Ohio, on the 30 day of September, 1905, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and you are required to appear and show cause, if any you have, why said discharge should not be granted.

ROBERT CAREY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Aug 26 1905.

Legal Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Marion County, Ohio,

May Secrest, Plaintiff, vs Ralph Secrest, Defendant.

Ralph Secrest, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on 29th day of July A. D 1905, May Secrest filed her petition in the court of common pleas, Marion County, Ohio, being cause number 11,237, praying for a divorce and custody of minor child, from said Ralph Secrest, on the ground of "gross neglect of duty," and that said cause will be for hearing on and after September 16th A. D. 1905.

May Secrest by
Monnet & Quigley her attorneys.

208-5t-wk-(4)

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on court-house steps, Marion, Ohio, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Marion, in the county of Marion and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Lot number four thousand four hundred and fifty-two (4452), in L. W. Ireland's First addition to the city of Marion, the same being otherwise designated and known as number 2 Rose avenue, in said city of Marion, in the county and state aforesaid.

Appraised at twelve hundred and seventy-five ($1275.00) dollars.

Terms of sale—One-third the purchase price to be paid cash in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent. per annum and payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

DAVID V. FERGUSON, Administrator of the estate of Estella Ferguson, deceased.

John F. Lindemann, attorney for administrator.

Marion, Ohio, August, A. D. 1905.

Note—The above property includes a six-room house, with cellar, well and cistern and outbuildings. Worth looking up.

13-wk-Fri-t5.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday,

September Second.
October Seventh.
November Fourth.
December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a.m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 70 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate of two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

P. A. KENNEDY, President
W. P. MALONEY, Examiners
E. W. A. MINNINGER, Clerk.

An Outside Chance.

Doc—Has he a chance to win today?
Joe—Looks good; beat everything out on the milk route this morning.—New York World.

Wind Is Wires a Barometer.

The telegraph operator pulled up his horse.

"Hark!" he said.

The wind in the roadside wires gave forth a shrill sound, a note menacing and sad.

"Do you hear that?" the man asked. "That is a sign of a violent storm. Whenever you hear it look out for weather troubles—a snow squall in the winter, a terrific downpour with a thunder and lightning accompaniment in the summer.

"The sound of the wind in the wires makes a good barometer. I have used it as a barometer for two years and it hasn't failed me once. A scientist from Germany told me about it. He said that the variations of the sound were due to the expansion and contraction of the wires that changing atmospheric conditions caused.

"A deep or bass sound of considerable strength means showery weather within twenty-four hours. A shrill sound, as I said before, means violent storms. A mild hum means continued fear."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Marine Hospital Service and Its Head

IF the yellow fever should be stamped out with comparatively small loss of life, as now seems probable, the credit will be due to the marine hospital service at Washington. Several years ago congress set aside a sum of money to be used as an epidemic fund, and it has been the practice heretofore that when it became evident that the local authorities were unable to cope with the situation the general government has come to the rescue with its well organized and efficient service.

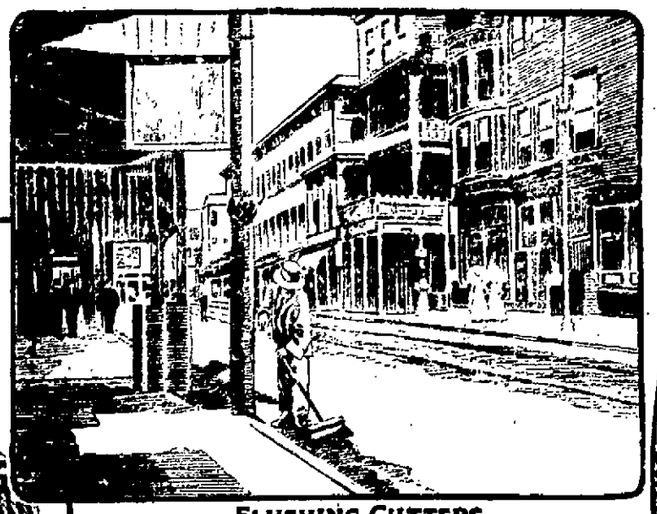
The marine hospital service has had skilled officers in New Orleans ever since the first outbreak of the plague, in conformity with the law which provides that the treasury interstate quarantine regulations shall be enforced and to afford assistance in their enforcement. With headquarters in Washington, under the control of a surgeon general, who at present is the competent and energetic Dr. Walter Wyman, the service has a large staff of surgeons and minor medical officers scattered all over the country. It has a representative in every large seaport and maintains quarantine stations at Delaware breakwater, Cape Charles, Fisher's Island, Port Townsend, San Francisco, North Chandeleur Island, Blackbeard Island, Thimble light, Sapelo sound and other points.

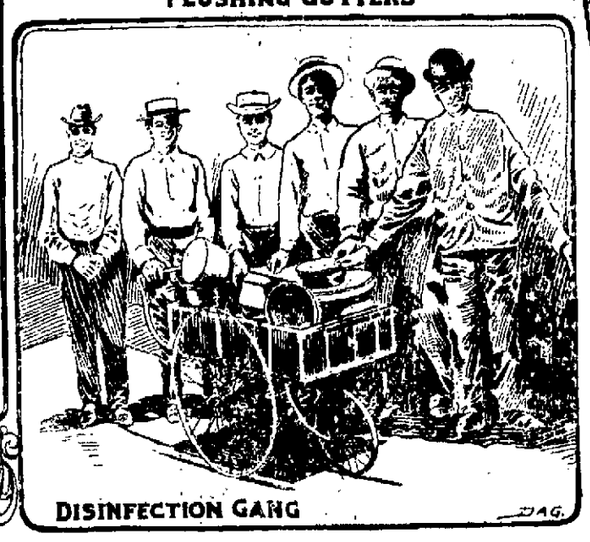
Before formally assuming charge of the situation in Louisiana the service co-operated with the local authorities in every way possible to limit the ravages of the disease. Detention camps were established to permit the exit of persons without endangering other localities, and train inspectors were placed on all railways terminating at New Orleans. It was only after it was demonstrated that local measures were not sufficient to meet the emergency that Surgeon General Wyman and his officers took charge.

The surgeon general keeps in touch with all the countries in the world by means of the consular service. Should an epidemic break out at any point, the fact is transmitted as speedily as possible to the state department, the secretary of state informs the surgeon general and that officer sends a message to every seaport on the coast of the United State to quarantine against the stricken city. While the quarantine is in force passengers, freight and mail from that city are sent to the quarantine stations, where they are examined and fumigated. Even when there is no formal quarantine against a city suspicious cases of illness on a ship from that city may cause the detention of the crew and passengers until the case has been examined.

The United States marine hospital service has no counterpart in any other country in the world. It is equally true that no function of the federal government carries with it more arbitrary and far reaching powers than those employed in the enforcement of the regulations of this service. This unique health organization has been built up practically through the efforts of one man, Surgeon General Walter Wyman. He has moved so quietly that even at this day the general public is hardly aware of the importance of the service.

Within the fourteen years that he has been at its head, Dr. Wyman has transformed a somewhat disjointed and haphazard hospital service for the care of sick merchant sailors into a great national health department controlling national and interstate quarantine. It also takes charge of epidemics, state, national and insular, and controls the production and distribution of serums, viruses, toxins and analogous products and conducts scientific research along hygienic lines. It has one of the best equipped laboratories in the world at Washington.

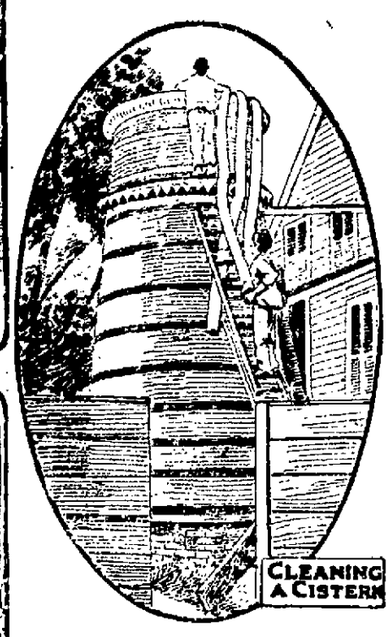

FLUSHING GUTTERS


DISINFECTION GANG

Surgeon General Woodworth, who was at the head of the marine hospital service in the early seventies, began to organize what had been for three-quarters of a century a slipshod administration of isolated hospitals into an orderly service conducted by an efficient corps of surgeons employed and promoted on the merit system. This, by the way, was one of the earliest examples of civil service reform. Dr. Woodworth made a good record for the service during the yellow fever epidemics in the seventies. His work, however, was but a dim forecast of what was to come under Dr. Wyman.

The present head of the service was connected with it for many years before he became surgeon general. He has been a reformer of obsolete methods and an advocate of progress from the beginning of his public career. In the four years that he was at the head of the marine hospital at Baltimore he found time to take up the fight against the cruelty practiced on the crews of oyster vessels. While connected with the marine hospital in New York Dr. Wyman induced Dr. Hamilton, then in control of the service, to establish there a laboratory for the study of bacteriology and pathology. This was the origin of the great hygienic laboratory at Washington. This institution has been of immense service to humanity in general and to the people of the United States in particular. There are 350 physicians connected with the service and some of the brightest and most capable of them are assigned to the laboratory, so that a system of the most thorough and exhaustive research is going on constantly. It was here that the value of antitoxin as a specific against diphtheria was determined. It was here also that formaldehyde was first exploited.

Soon after Dr. Wyman became surgeon general Asiatic cholera appeared in the seaports of western Europe. It was at the time of a great flood of immigration to American ports. It was also the eve of the Chicago fair. The situation was menacing. The quarantine laws of the country were so involved in their construction that they were practically inoperative. To meet the emergency Dr. Wyman prepared a circular, which President Harrison signed and promulgated, asking that as a precautionary measure all immigrant vessels be detained in quarantine for twenty days or more. As a result, immigration was practically suspended, but a cholera epidemic was probably averted. Congress met in the autumn of 1892 and not only indorsed Dr. Wyman's action, but gave him national quarantine powers. The plague raged in South America, but did not show itself in the United States that year. From that time Dr. Wyman continued to extend the authority of the service over which he presides. He has placed physicians of the bureau in foreign ports to examine into the health conditions of vessels about to sail for America, and his staff of physicians has acquired the right to inspect physically and to accept or reject all immigrants coming to the United States. He was among the first to point out the danger to the United States from yellow fever incubated in Cuba and went to work immediately to eradicate the scourge from the island. It was due to his prompt and enthusiastic championship of the investigation of the spread of yellow jack that the theory of mosquito inoculation was given a thorough trial. He has long had in process of development a plan for eradicating the disease from the western hemisphere.


CLEANING A CISTERN

Every year since the national quarantine act of 1893 has resulted in some extension of the powers of the marine hospital service. Its benefits have been made to cover the life saving service. Laws have been passed for the protection of deck crews on western lakes and rivers. The investigation of leprosy has been undertaken. National quarantine systems have been established for Porto Rico and Hawaii. A sanitarium for tuberculosis has been established under the marine hospital service at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Perhaps the greatest work of all is the hygienic laboratory, with its possibilities for extending the knowledge of zymotic diseases. It is a service that offers an enticing field to ambitious students in medical research.

Walter Wyman was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1848. His father was a noted educator and Walter received a careful early training. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1870 and chose medicine for a profession, receiving his degree from St. Louis Medical college in 1873. He served in the city hospitals for two years and had begun private practice when he obtained an appointment as assistant surgeon in the marine hospital service. For the following five years he had charge of the marine hospital service in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York. In 1881 he was surgeon on the United States revenue cutter S. P. Chase, the cadet ship, on her annual cruise to Spain and the Azores. In 1888 Dr. Wyman was ordered to Washington as medical purveyor and chief of the quarantine division.

In 1891 Dr. Wyman was made surgeon general of the marine hospital service, which in 1902 was rechristened public health and marine hospital service. He is the author of many monographs and pamphlets relating to the public health, and is a member of the capital's most exclusive clubs and social circles. HERBERT WILKES.

Water Cure For Rheumatism.

"If people afflicted with rheumatism would only try a simple remedy right at hand instead of scurrying all over the country for a cure they would get well a good sight quicker," said a man who was once so knotted up with rheumatism that he had to use crutches. "Just let them drink water, quarts of it. That's what did the business for me. I drink about three quarts of water a day—not ice water, but just ordinary cold water as it comes from the faucet. I drink two glasses when I get up in the morning, two when I go to bed and I drink it all day. I have a big pitcher of it put on my desk, and whenever I look up from my work for a minute's rest I drink a glass of water. No mineral water, no charged water, no 'health water' for me, but just plain, good old fashioned water. To be sure, the salt water baths at the shore did me a little good, but the damp days at the shore took all the good away. Now I take fresh water baths internally and spend my summers where it is high and dry."—New York Press.

Not a Dago's.

It was Betty's first Sunday at church, and her promise to "be good and not talk out loud" had been so carefully observed that her worried mother felt almost able to give her attention to the service. Suddenly during the offertory the baby voice whispered:

"Mamma, is the music a piano?"

"No, dear, an organ."

Instantly Betty was on her feet, her promise forgotten, her eyes sparkling with excitement, crying: "Oh, mamma, mamma! Where is the monkey?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Local Time Card

ERIE RAILROAD

FROM UNION STATION.
In Effect June 25, 1905.
Eastbound.

*No. 10 Chautauqua Ex..12:20 am
*No. 8, New York Ex.. 5:32 am
*No. 4, Vestibule Limit'd 6:33 pm
*No. 16 Accommodation.12:40 pm
†No. 22, Arrives .....10:00 am

C. and E. Division.

*No. 9, Chicago Express.12:20 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:34 am
†No. 21.... .... 7:00 am
‡No. 13.... .... 3:30 pm
*No. 7 Pacific Express..11:10 pm

South and Cincinnati.

*No. 9, Cincinnati Ex.. 1:00 am
*No. 3, Vestibuled Ltd..10:39 am
‡No. 18.... .... 3:30 pm
No. 57, Monday only.... 4:00 pm

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday.
15 daily accommodation 9:50 a. m., between Kent and Marion.

L. E. Nebergall, Ticket Agent.
O. L. Enos, Trav. Pass. Ag't.
Marion, Ohio.
Phones, Home, 246, Bell, 177.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.
UNION DEPOT.
Westbound.

No. 11 ..... *5:55 am
No. 3 ..... x7:45 am
No. 19 ..... *9:56 am
No. 29 ..... *2:00 pm
No. 43 ..... *7:30 pm
No. 5 ..... x4:40 pm
Local freight .....x11:45 am

Eastbound.

No. 26 .....*10:48 am
No. 46 .....*12:17 N
No. 10 ..... x5:30 pm
No. 16 ..... *7:25 pm
No. 18 .....*11:34 pm
Local freight ..... x3:30 pm

* Daily. x daily except Sunday.
Effective June 18, 1905.

Hocking Valley

UNION STATION TIME CARD.

Northbound.	Southbound.
No. 31. 6:30 am	*No. 30. 5:50 am
*No. 33.10:15 am	*No. 38. 7:20 am
*No. 15. 4:20 pm	*No. 32.10:15 am
*No. 37.10:50 pm	No. 34. 1:34 pm
*No. 39. 6:10 pm	*No. 36. 7:15 pm

* Daily.
No. 38 starts from Marion.
No. 39 stops at Marion.
No. 39 will leave Columbus 6 p. m. on Sundays.

Effective Sunday, April 30, 1905.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Pennsylvania Lines.
By Central Standard Time.

SOUTH.	*441 A.M	†43 A.M	†45 P.M	s402 P.M	s404 P.M
Lv. Sandusky.....	5:55	10:30	5:30	6:00	6:30
Bellevue	6:25	10:57	6:00	6:38	7:06
Bucyrus	7:30	11:55	7:05	7:31	8:14
Marion	8:06	12:30	7:42	8:03	8:50
Delaware	8:43	1:16	8:20	8:40	9:29
Ar. Columbus.....	9:30	1:56	9:00	9:35	10:16

NORTH.	†440 A.M.	†442 M.	†444 P.M.	s400 A.M.	s402 A.M.	s404 P.M.
Lv. Columbus	6:30	12:00	5:30	6:20	6:40	7:00
Delaware ..	7:12	12:39	6:20	7:03	7:25	7:49
Marion	7:49	1:20	7:00	7:46	8:06	8:30
Bucyrus	8:20	1:50	7:35	8:19	8:40	9:06
Bellevue ...	9:02	2:52	8:40	9:19	9:53	10:14
Ar. Sandusky	10:00	3:18	9:10	9:45	10:25	10:50

†Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. sSunday Only.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to SAMUEL MOODY, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

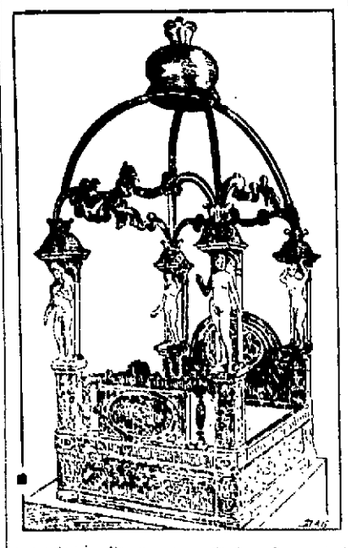
A Few Interesting Pictures From Far and Near

A COSTLY JAPANESE VASE.

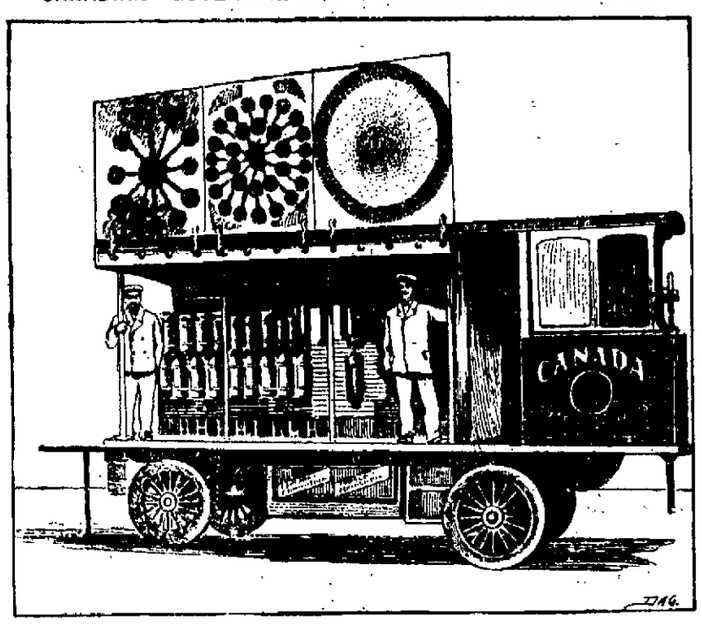
The vase shown in the cut has had a remarkable history. It was sold originally in London for $3, and the buyer grumbled at what he considered a high price for a trumpery ginger jar. He was consoled afterward, however, when he was offered $125 for his purchase. Now he is in despair, for the bit of porcelain has recently been sold at Christie's, in London, for $29,500. The vase is oval in form and with its cover stands only a few inches high. Its color is an exquisite blue marked with a delicate plum, which is so exceedingly rare that it always commands a high figure.

A SOLID SILVER BEDSTEAD.

The beautiful piece of silver filigree work shown in the cut has recently been on exhibition in London. It is a full sized bedstead, and every part of it is of sterling silver. Silver supports hold the canopy aloft, and silver statues on the bedposts support it, while the entire lower part of the bed is of massive silver exquisitely decorated with the most beautiful Moorish filigree. Nothing so elaborate in the furniture line has been attempted in recent years, and the bed attracted much attention.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBITION AUTOMOBILE.



The imposing car herewith illustrated is an exhibition wagon built by the Canadian government and sent on a tour through England and Ireland. Excluding steam cars, it is the largest motor in the world and is designed to show Canadian produce to the best advantage. The car is over twenty feet in length when it is closed, and it is lighted by 250 eight candle power lamps. An immigration commissioner will accompany the car on its travels and try to induce the people to emigrate by showing his wares and distributing literature.

THE PICK OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The soldiers shown in the cut are Italian sharpshooters, known all over the world as bersaglieri. They are really the flower of the Italian army and are always foremost in every military venture. They are very light and active and are well trained in athletic movements. The bersaglieri number about 46,000 and are largely recruited from the Piedmontese. They are clad in a dark green uniform and wear hats ornamented with dark cocks' feathers. In time of war the Italian government depends largely upon this arm of the service.

MODEL OF THE TOMB FOR POPE LEO XIII.

The sketch represents the model of the accepted design for the tomb of Pope Leo XIII., to be erected in the basilica of St. John Lateran, at Rome. On the day of the funeral, July 25, 1903, the coffin containing the remains of the dead pontiff was carried to the chapel of the canons of St. Peter's and deposited temporarily in a very simple wooden sarcophagus painted to simulate marble. Before his death the pope expressed a preference for St. John Lateran as a place of sepulture. The commission of cardinals appointed to secure a proper tomb has reported in favore of the design shown in the cut.

ROYAL TIPS.

Some of the European monarchs give very large tips whenever they travel. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia is the most liberal in this respect. During his brief visit to France three years ago he spent $16,000 on tips to servants, and almost as much on presents to officials and others. King Edward of England is not quite so generous, but as he travels a good deal both within his own realm and abroad he is obliged to lay aside each year $32,000 as an allowance for tips. The Emperor William of Germany is much more generous in a foreign country than at home, and during his latest visit to Cowes, England, he spent not less than $10,000 on tips.

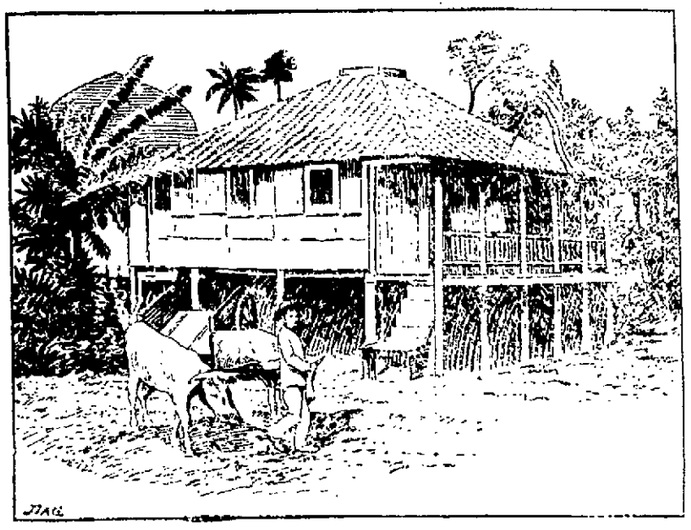
QUICK WORK.

Sir Edwin Landseer painted a picture in one day. He had promised to send a picture in time for the spring exhibition of 1845 at the British institution and did not commence until the day previous to the opening. In twenty-four hours he painted "The Cavalier's Pets."

NAPLES' WATER SUPPLY.

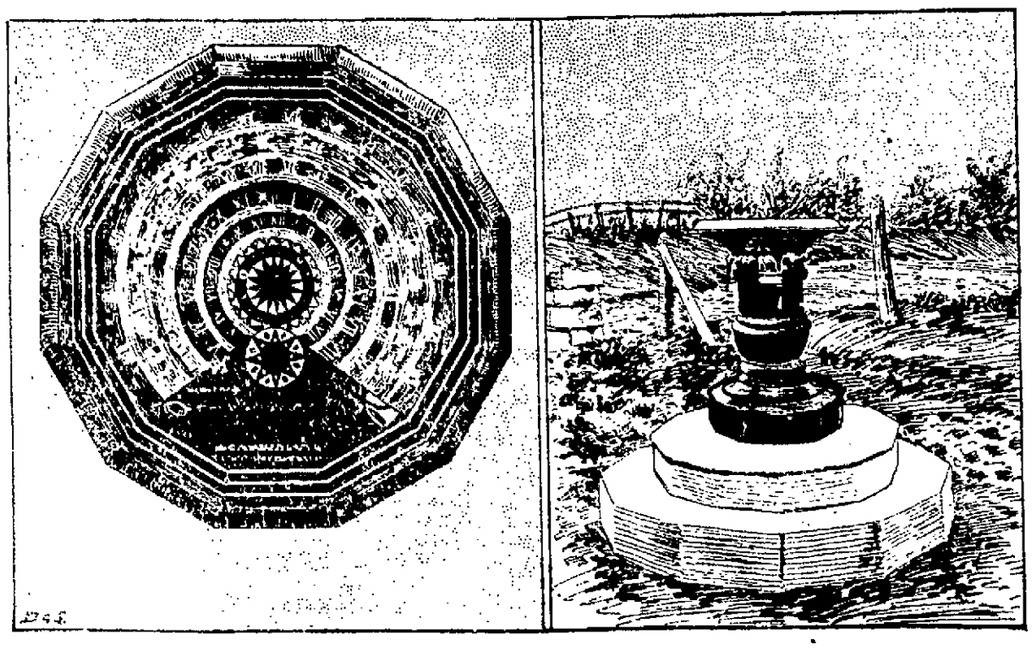
Naples, says Consul General Neville-Rolfe, is now probably the best drained city in the world, and it certainly has a water supply which is surpassed by no other town, large or small.

A PUBLIC SCHOOLHOUSE IN PORTO RICO.



The structure herewith illustrated is one of the old fashioned schoolhouses formerly erected in Porto Rico. Although the educational commission is building many schools of the modern American pattern a number of houses of the old type still remain. The roof is of the so loosely jointed that during one of the sudden downpours so frequent in the tropics the floor has to be covered with vessels to catch the flood. The windows are without glass, but are protected by wooden shutters. These must be closed during a shower, and darkness prevails within. The American schoolteacher meets the difficulty by calling upon the children to sing.

A NOVEL SUNDIAL MADE BY AN IRISH SCULPTOR.



The original and ingenious sundial shown in the cut was constructed from a design made by a sculptor of Cork, Ireland. Besides recording the time at Cork, Dublin, Greenwich, New York and Jerusalem, it indicates the months of the year, the days of the month and the number of minutes in each day. This is done by means of circles very carefully and accurately arranged. The dial is placed on a handsome marble base on the bank of the river Lee and is an interesting feature in a new park recently laid out along the river bank by the municipality.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

America's Labor Day--Its Origin and Rationale

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN AND HIS DIVERSIONS.

MONDAY, Sept. 4, will be the eleventh return of Labor day as a national holiday. The first celebration of the day occurred in New York city twenty-three years ago. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was holding a session at the time, and it was proposed by P. J. McGuire, a prominent labor leader, that all the trade organizations in the city should go in procession through the principal streets. Such a demonstration, he contended, would be a valuable object lesson, giving a more definite idea of the actual power of the labor forces than all the statistics that could be compiled. The suggestion met with favor among the delegates to the assembly and was acted upon. The parade came off as advertised and was a notable success, although many of the organizations were not yet sufficiently enthusiastic over the idea to honor the occasion with their presence. The general public was attracted by the exhibition and did not hesitate to express its approval. The newspapers spoke well of it and no one seemed to regard it as an extravagance.

That is the way in which, without realizing it at the time, the paraders and the spectators as well laid the foundations for the great legal holiday, which is observed today from one end of the Union to the other. Every state and territory, with the exception of Nevada, North Dakota and Wyoming, has recognized its legal existence, Louisiana observing it in New Orleans parish only.

The original demonstration occurred on the first Monday in September and thus was established a custom which has been followed by nearly all parts of the country. Florida's celebration came later in the month. California selected October as a more convenient time and Louisiana postponed the festivities until November. From the time of the first parade the question of adopting a labor holiday for New York was agitated vigorously, but it was not until 1887 that a bill providing for such an anniversary was introduced into the assembly. This was the pioneer effort in the matter of legalizing the observance, but while it was awaiting action the new state of Colorado took the initiative and passed a bill making Labor day a legal holiday within its borders. New Jersey followed quickly, and New York, Massachusetts and most of the others came along in rapid succession.

Then there began to be mooted the question of securing national legislation in the matter. It was urged by the advocates of the scheme that such action would add greatly to the stability and dignity of the holiday. A bill was prepared, and it was introduced into the lower house on Sept. 6, 1893, by the late Amos J. Cummings of New York. Senator Kyle of South Dakota became sponsor for a bill of the same nature in the senate. No real opposition developed, but the matter was delayed until the following season, when it was passed and signed by the president the same day.

The real significance of the day lies in the fact that its observance is a recognition of the dignity of labor. All questions of local importance; all controversies arising from the varying interpretations of trade principles and all industrial disputes are alien to its true meaning. Its practically unanimous sanction by the governing bodies of the separate states and its final adoption by the general government are sufficient evidence of the national agreement as to its usefulness as a public expression of respect for all that the term labor implies. This open, legalized recognition marks the evolution of the workingman from his ancient condition of bondage and serfdom into a higher civil atmosphere.

But for the moral force inherent in American democratic institutions a festival like Labor day would have no place in the calendar. Advancing civilization and the general industrial progress of the United States assisted in its development. In every state bodies of organized workingmen helped to bring about the enactment by influencing public opinion in their respective localities. When the time for action came there was no one to dissent from the common willingness to regard labor as an ever present force worthy of consideration. Legislatures which had been chary of adopting other labor measures showed no inclination to combat this unmistakably popular demand for a brand new holiday.

It is true also that much previous legislation had paved the way toward the legal consecration of one day each year to labor en fete. Something akin to the principle that the government has the right to prescribe in certain directions the conditions under which men and women toil and to secure them time and opportunity for rest and even for recreation had already been established in many states by the adoption of factory laws and factory inspection. The ten hour working day for women and children had been obtained. The employment of young children in mills and workshops had been restricted and their education had been made a subject of legislative solicitude. Machinery had been made safer by guards and frequent inspection. Wages were paid less infrequently, and the company store was less prominent in the matter of settlement. In some favored localities legal observance of the Saturday half holiday had begun. Municipalities had established industrial schools and convict labor had been withdrawn from the competition in the labor market. Bureaus of labor statistics had been founded to investigate the industrial situation.

In line with all this industrial progress was the setting apart of Labor day. The trade unions, which were so instrumental in securing the beneficial codes governing the times and methods of labor, were also very prominent in the matter of the September holiday. All differences and animosities between the great labor organizations were laid aside and the most admirable singleness of purpose prevailed.

ELLIS J. SHAW.

Louis of Battenberg, British Rear Admiral

THE visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to America is responsible for the public interest which this German prince long domiciled in England has recently inspired. The time has not yet arrived when the coming of a European royalty of any description will remain an unheralded and comparatively tame event. In the case of Louis of Battenberg, however, there seems to be a more genuine claim upon popular attention than that due solely to the fact of his royal lineage. He has demonstrated conclusively, to the British nation at least, that he is a man of parts.

In spite of his Hessian birth Prince Louis is interesting to Americans as the commander of the most formidable British squadron that has anchored in the seaports of the United States for a long time. Although a Hessian, he was born in Austria and was a British subject long before his brother, Henry went to England as the affianced husband of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. Another brother went over with Henry, and the three Battenbergs were present at the ceremony. They were all good looking youngsters, and they made a decided impression on the queen, who had a motherly affection for all the princes of the house of Hesse-Darmstadt. Henry, her son-in-law, the youngest of the three, died in 1896. Louis, the eldest, was a great favorite at court and eventually became the husband of Victoria of Hesse, the queen's favorite granddaughter. He is a brother-in-law to the czar and also to Prince Henry of Prussia.

It was a matter of considerable astonishment to the various European courts that Queen Victoria saw so much to admire in the young Battenbergs. They were not regarded in royal circles as legitimate princes of the Hesse-Darmstadt strain, their father, Alexander of Hesse, having formed a morganatic union with a certain Fraulein Hauke, an inmate of the imperial school of maids of honor at St. Petersburg, whom he abducted and married as soon as they had crossed the Russian border. Fraulein Hauke was a charming and estimable young woman, the daughter of a distinguished Hebrew convert to the Orthodox church who had been secretary of state to the Grand Duke Constantine when he was viceroy of Poland. Fortunately for Alexander, he was exceedingly popular and had many powerful friends. His escapade was condoned as far as it was possible, and his young wife was ennobled by Francis Joseph of Austria and given the title of Countess of Battenberg. After the birth of Louis she was raised to the dignity of princess, and her sons were christened princes of Battenberg.

Thus it happened that at the time of her marriage the Princess Alice of Hesse, who was actually an important personage, was accredited with an indifferent taste in the matter of the selection of a husband. The prince had little besides his good looks to recommend him. With no estate beyond an unpretentious schloss in Hesse and no money except his naval pay Prince Louis began housekeeping with his charming cousin, and there is no evidence that the princess has ever had cause to repent her choice, or, more accurately speaking, the choice of her grandmother. The Battenbergs seem to have extracted rather more enjoyment out of life than is usually the case in royal alliances, and the princess has availed herself of her comparative freedom from affairs of state to make the most of life as she finds it.

Had Prince Louis never married the Princess Alice it is not at all likely that he would now be a British rear admiral, with one of the best cruisers in the English navy for his flagship. Nevertheless, it is a fact admitted by all that he has shown himself worthy of his good fortune and has won his position by actual hard work and proved ability. Influence may have been of some assistance to him, but it is true also that he has mastered his profession in the most thorough fashion and has shown much ability in every duty intrusted to him.

During his boyhood at Gratz, the Austrian town in which the Battenbergs were residing, Prince Louis spent many happy hours in reading Marryatt's sea tales, which inspired him with a desire to follow the profession of a sailor. He was so much in earnest about it that his parents sent him to England, where he was given a cadetship in the royal navy. He was only fourteen years of age, but he seemed to be both plucky and conscious of the fact that he must make his own way. No special attention was given him; he had to be content with a very modest amount of pocket money and fared precisely like any other middy. He seemed to be perfectly contented with things as he found them and proceeded to make himself wise in matters nautical. He was an officer of the watch on the old frigate Inconstant, which went around the globe under sail.

Prince Louis was made a sublieutenant in 1871, when he was twenty years of age. Two years later he became lieutenant, and that was still his rank, in 1884, when he wedded the queen's granddaughter. Contrary to the general expectation and to the great disgust of his Hessian relatives, his subsequent promotion was not as rapid as a royal alliance would seem to have made possible. He was made commander the year after his marriage, but six years elapsed before he became a captain. For the six years previous to his recent appointment as rear admiral he was director of the bureau of naval intelligence, a post of great importance, demanding close attention to all that makes for progress in naval construction and equipment.

Prince Louis is now in his fifty-first year and is tall, handsome, active and a model sailor in every respect. He is in no sense a martinet, but he will tolerate no slackness. The nickname Batts, somewhat contemptuously given him when he entered the service, clings to him still, but it has long since ceased to be an epithet of reproach.

OSCAR LEEDS.

LONG TRAMP TO SCHOOL.

An eleven-year-old boy named Harrison has never missed an attendance at Wavertridge school, near Wigton, England, for seven years. Living a mile from the school, the sturdy lad has daily tramped there and back, in all sorts of weather, ever since he was four years old and has by this means traversed over 3,000 miles. A brother and sister of his have not missed once or once been late for two years.

William T. Jerome, a Unique District Attorney

THE recent announcement of William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York county, that he will be a candidate for reelection without reference to any party or any ticket is equally convincing to friend and to foe—to the former because it confirms the oft repeated assertion that he is not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and to the latter because it is fresh evidence that his methods are unchanged. It has taken New York some time to understand Mr. Jerome—even as well as he is understood today. He has been eccentric, undeniably, and it is well understood that one cannot tell what he is going to do next. That of itself has been more or less disquieting to those who have been accustomed to look for uniformity in political methods.

Those who have abundant and material reasons for doing so are not the only ones who set their faces against his ways of doing. There are many persons, some of them quite as conscientious and public spirited as Mr. Jerome could possibly be, who cannot attune themselves to his rather spectacular fashion of gaining his end. They are so accustomed to deal with shifty political bosses, cunning business men and reformers of lethargic energies that they fail to recognize that in Mr. Jerome they may find the powerful recrudescence of some old time political virtues which had become almost obsolete.

Be that as it may, Mr. Jerome is one of the most interesting personalities of the age. He is able. There are many others who vie with him in that respect. He is full of energy and tenacity of purpose. Those virtues, even when they are really so, are by no means peculiar to him. The quality that distinguishes Mr. Jerome and makes him what he is is audacity, a sort of reckless audacity that dominates him when other men in his place would be constrained to move quietly. His guiding principle seems to be that of the Caliph Ali: "Thy lot or portion in life is seeking after thee; cease therefore from seeking after it."

Mr. Jerome became district attorney of New York county Jan. 1, 1902, after a campaign the like of which had never before been experienced in that section of the country. It was undeniably spectacular, but it was also characterized by an amazing frankness. His election gave him the immediate control of the largest criminal law practice in the world—about 13,000 cases a year come into the office. To attend to this enormous business there are, besides himself, thirty lawyers and an executive staff of a hundred men.

The central spot in which this immense amount of labor has its focus, the district attorney's private office, is simplicity itself. It is big, light and airy. A flowered green carpet, a commodious desk in the middle of the floor, a large safe, a bottle of filtered water in a corner, a newspaper rack, and on the walls the photographs of half a dozen of his predecessors—this is a complete inventory of the room's contents. Here Mr. Jerome distributes the cases among his associates, advises them on knotty points, and it is also in this room that by appeal or threat he has secured many important confessions from unwilling penitents.

It is one of Mr. Jerome's pet individualities that a public man should not be limited to the zone of mere duty; that he should permit himself to undertake much more than is expected of him. His constant theme during the campaign had been the evils which preceding administrations had allowed to creep into the tenement districts of New York, and one of the first acts of the new district attorney was to take up his residence in the teeming east side quarter of the city and to establish there a branch office for the benefit of poor complainants whose work would not permit them to come during the day to the criminal courts building. The announcement was made public that thereafter the branch office would be open every night and that no matter how late the hour any person seeking justice had but to ring the bell. At first few came. The east side looked with suspicion on this gratuitous provision for its benefit. After a few daring experimenters had visited the new office, however, and had had their grievances looked into there was such an influx of seekers after justice that the force on duty had to be doubled and trebled.

Such a procedure on the part of a district attorney was not only novel, but it was also far in excess of his actual duty. When he supplemented it by providing a residence for himself and his family in the same tenement, at 8 Rutgers street, that contained the branch office, even his friends were afraid that he had been too radical. The Jeromes were in easy circumstances, and the lower east side of New York is not a favorite residential section for those who can live elsewhere. Since April 3, 1902, it has been Mr. Jerome's legal residence, although his wife and son prefer the more congenial neighborhood of the Washington Heights city home or the rural seclusion of their country place at Lakeville, Conn.

William Travers Jerome, according to the logic of environment and tradition, is entirely out of his element at 8 Rutgers street, in New York's most typical "submerged" district. He is the son and nephew, respectively, of two of New York's most noted citizens. His father was Lawrence W. Jerome, broker, banker, promoter, politician, patron of sports, after dinner speaker, practical joker, friend of art and literature, millionaire, prince of good fellows, and Larry to his numberless acquaintances. His uncle, Leonard Jerome, was one of the first men to make a great fortune in Wall street. He also was a generous patron of the sports of gentlemen and built the famous Jerome park race course. His youngest daughter, Jennie, a first cousin of the district attorney, became Lady Randolph Churchill and is now Mrs. Cornwallis West, one of the best and most favorably known of the American colony in England. Gladstone once said of her that she was unique as a campaigner.

Although his present robustness and vigor make the assertion seem incredible, Mr. Jerome was an extremely delicate boy, and it was not thought prudent to expose him to the rough and tumble methods of boys' preparatory schools. He was taught at home by tutors until he was able to enter Amherst college. He remained there until the close of his junior year, but was compelled by failing health to abandon the idea of graduation. He was endowed with indomitable pluck, and he at once abandoned all other pursuits and began to cultivate physical strength and muscular development. As soon as he was able he entered the Columbia Law school and was graduated in 1881, after which he spent some time in European travel. In 1888, four years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Jerome was appointed to his first public office, assistant district attorney.

Mr. Jerome does not look the part of the militant politician. He is forty-seven years of age (and seems younger) and of good height, but slender. His face is rather thin and narrow, being the face of the student, the man of intellect, rather than that of the fighter, but true physical courage is apparent in the firm chin, thin lips and the flash of the keen gray eyes. The man of good blood and gentle breeding is marked in every line of his face, and his manner is that of one who has made a study of his fellows and knows them well.

JAMES R. BENTLEE.

HIS HOME IN RUTGERS STREET, NEW YORK. WILLIAM T. JEROME IN HIS STUDY. HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE, LAKEVILLE, CONN.

Notice of Final Discharge.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division. In the Matter of SARAH C. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

Creditors will take notice that said Sarah C. Johnston has filed her petition for discharge, and that same has been assigned for hearing in said District, at Toledo, Ohio, on the 30 day of September, 1905, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and you are required to appear and show cause, if any you have, why said discharge should not be granted.

ROBERT CAREY, Referee in Bankruptcy. Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Aug 28 1905.

Legal Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Marion County, Ohio.

May Secrest, Plaintiff, vs Ralph Secrest, Defendant.

Ralph Secrest, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on 29th day of July A. D 1905, May Secrest filed her petition in the court of common pleas, Marion County, Ohio, being cause number 11,227, praying for a divorce and custody of minor child, from said Ralph Secrest, on the ground of "gross neglect of duty," and that said cause will be for hearing on and after September 16th A. D. 1905.

May Secrest by Mosser & Quigley her attorneys.

268-sdwk-t-6)

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Allen county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on court-house steps, Marion, Ohio, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Marion, in the county of Marion and state of Ohio, to-wit:

Lot number four thousand four hundred and fifty-two (4452), in L. W. Ireland's First addition to the city of Marion, the same being otherwise designated and known as number 2 Rose avenue, in said city of Marion, in the county and state aforesaid.

Appraised at twelve hundred and seventy-five ($1275.00) dollars.

Terms of sale—One-third the purchase price to be paid cash in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest at six per cent. per annum and payment to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

DAVID V. FERGUSON, Administrator of the estate of Estelia Ferguson, deceased.

John F. Lindemann, attorney for administrator.

Marion, Ohio, August, A. D. 1905.

Note—The above property includes a six-room house, with cellar, well and cistern and outbuildings. Worth looking up.

13-wk-Fri-t5

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday,

September Second.
October Seventh.
November Fourth.
December Second.

Include literature in required branches.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a.m. and no applications will be received after 10 a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examinations will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged on admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. Applicants will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 65. An average of 75 with a minimum of 65 secures a certificate for one year. 85 with a minimum of 75 secures a certificate of two years. 95 with a minimum of 85 secures a certificate for three years.

Success in the school room will also be taken into consideration in determining the class of certificate.

P. A. KENNEDY, President
W. P. MALONEY,
S. W. A. MERRIMAN, Clerk. } Examiners

An Outside Chance.

Doc—Has he a chance to win today?

Joe—Looks good; beat everything out on the milk route this morning.—New York World.

Wind in Wires a Barometer.

The telegraph operator pulled up his horse.

"Hark!" he said.

The wind in the roadside wires gave forth a shrill sound, a note menacing and sad.

"Do you hear that?" the man asked. "That is a sign of a violent storm. Whenever you hear it look out for weather troubles—a snow squall in the winter, a terrific downpour with a thunder and lightning accompaniment in the summer.

"The sound of the wind in the wires makes a good barometer. I have used it as a barometer for two years and it hasn't failed me once. A scientist from Germany told me about it. He said that the variations of the sound were due to the expansion and contraction of the wires that changing atmospheric conditions caused.

"A deep or bass sound of considerable strength means showery weather within twenty-four hours. A shrill sound, as I said before, means violent storms. A mild hum means continued fear."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AFTER ILLNESS OF A FEW DAYS

Mrs. Anna Mohr Raffensperger Passes Away.

DEATH IS SHOCK TO MANY FRIENDS

Suddenly Comes the Call of the Death Angel—Stricken When Apparently Enjoying Unusually Good Health. A Brief Life Sketch—The Funeral Arrangements.

After an illness of only a few days, Mrs. Anna Mohr Raffensperger, wife of Dr. E. H. Raffensperger, died of uraemic poisoning at her home, No. 227 south Prospect street, Sunday morning at 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Raffensperger had apparently been in unusually good health. Wednesday, she was carriage riding with her husband. Early Thursday morning, Dr. Raffensperger found her in the throes of convulsions. She lapsed into unconsciousness, in which condition she remained until death. Saturday morning, after a consultation of physicians, it was announced that Mrs. Raffensperger's condition was somewhat improved, and there were hopes of her recovery. However, Saturday night, a change for the worse occurred and she sank rapidly into death.

Mrs. Raffensperger was aged forty-six years, six months and twenty-nine days. She was born at Prospect and was a daughter of the late W. H. Mohr. She was married to Dr. Raffensperger in this city twenty years ago. A member of the Presbyterian church and an active worker in its missionary and aid societies, she had led a christian life that endeared her to all those who knew her.

Besides a husband and two children, Miss Mabel and Master Henry, Mrs. Raffensperger is survived by her mother, Mrs. Emily Mohr, and one sister, Mrs. B. P. Sweney.

The funeral service was held at the home of Mrs. Mohr, No. 225 south Prospect street, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Dr. Frank Granstaff and Rev. A. Snider officiating.

"OLD SCHOOL" AND "YOUNG SCHOOL"

Will Cross Bats Some Time in September.

Since the picnic recently given by the members of the Tally Wag club at Marion park, considerable friendly rivalry has existed between the two baseball teams designated as the "Old School" and the "Young School." In a ten-inning game of ball played on the afternoon of the picnic, the latter team was victorious by a score of five to four The members of the defeated team are confident that they can beat their opponents and have challenged them to another game.

The young team has accepted the challenge, and arrangements are now being made for the game. Following the baseball game a dance will be enjoyed and a luncheon served. The exact date for the event has not been set, but it will probably occur between the 19th and 21st of next month.

CALEDONIA TEAM DEFEATS IBERIA

The Game Is Played at the Maple Grove Picnic.

In one of the best baseball games ever witnessed in the vicinity of Martel, the Caledonia team defeated the team from Iberia at the Maple Grove picnic, August 25, by the close score of four to three. The low score was due to the fine pitching of the slab artists, and the good support accorded them.

Although Curtis, who pitched for Iberia, was hit rather hard, the hits were well scattered, and the fast fielding of the men behind him cut off a number of runs. Mathison, who pitched the first seven innings for Caledonia, allowed but five hits and struck out eight men, while Irwin, who succeeded him, struck out five men and did not allow a single hit This makes the wonderful record of seventeen straight victories for the Caledonia team.

WHILE UNLOADING STONE FROM CAR

I. P. Wooley Falls and Receives Painful Injuries.

LaRue, Aug. 28.—[Special.]—While unloading stone from a car near the depot, Saturday, I. P. Wooley fell, as a result of his crowbar slipping, and sustained painful injuries. He fell on his hip and side on the railroad track.

Tax Inquisitor.

The county commissioners have made a contract with W. B. Gilfillen of Columbus to serve as a tax inquisitor for Marion county. Mr. Gilfillen is to receive twenty per cent. of the amount of taxes he actually collects and converts into the county treasury.

Indicator Tested.

The Huber shop indicator was tested Sunday morning, many people thinking there was a fire.

THE SECRET OF DEATH VALLEY

The Hiding Place of the Railroad Record-Breaker.

Goldfield, Nev., Aug. 28.—Death valley has given up its secret, maybe. A hundred miles southeast of Lady mountain, in the Bullfrog mining district, is said to be the hiding place of Walter Scott, who recently broke the railroad record from Los Angeles, California, to Chicago. There is a stampede in Bullfrog to get to the district.

A hundred expeditions are fitting out at Bullfrog.

W. T. Miles has arrived in Bullfrog from sixty-five miles southeast of Furnace creek, where he says he found a chasm surrounded on three sides by towering walls. This, he said, was Scott's hiding place.

THERE'S NUMBER OF APPLICANTS

Who Take Examination for Rural Carriers, Saturday.

Examination for rural carriers as held at the postoffice, Saturday, the applicants being Harry M. Butler, Stephen C. Smiley, Ray D. Henkle, Charles H. Allen, David F. Terry, Martin L. Clark and Andrew J. Thomasson, and Jesse D. Hosler, LaRue; William J. Hill, David M. Birch, Vernal Birch and John E. Dutton, Agosta; Frank E. Rinker, Oliver Lindsay, Oran L. Hipsher, Rill K. Combs, George W. Scott and James Howser.

ANNUAL REUNION WELL ATTENDED

Members of Cook-Hamilton Families Come Together.

The Entertainment Consists of Songs and Recitations—A Ball Game in the Morning—Officers Are Elected. Big Dinner.

The third annual reunion of the Cook-Hamilton families was held August 25 at the fairground. There were over sevnty-five who enjoyed the noon-day meal, while this number was added to during the afternoon. Entertainment in the morning consisted of a ball game between those residing in and out of the county. The team composed of residents of the county were victorious in a close score

During the afternoon a program of music, recitations and addresses was carried out Addresses were made by Rev. J. A. Sutton of La Rue and Rev. C E Rowley of this city, while musical numbers were furnished by Edna and Hazel Beaver, Fred Sprague and several choruses. Recitations were delivered by Misses Ethel Cook, Clara Rausch of Toledo, Nina Kniffin of La Rue and several other young people

After the reading of the resolutions, a business session was held and officers were elected It was decided to hold the reunion next year at the same place.

Those present from a distance were William Bowser of Illinois, Mary Drake of Chicago and Miss Fannie McNoughton of Columbus.

DEATH COMES TO DAVID M. CLARK

Passes Away at His Home Sunday Morning.

Is Carrier on Rural Mail Route Out of LaRue—Funeral Services Were Held Tuesday Morning at the M. E. Church.

LaRue, Aug 28.—[Special.]—David M. Clark, aged fifty years six months and seventeen days, died of lung trouble at his home here, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Clark was well known He was a carrier on rural mail route, No. 1, and lived in town about two years, moving off a farm near LaRue. He had been a widower several years, the following children surviving: Mrs. William Blue, Will J. Clark, Mrs. Mayme B. Matthews, Katie O Clark and Hazel Clark

The funeral will be held at the M. E. church Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating

Child Drinks Iodine.

Miss Tutsey Roecker, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roecker of Bucyrus, who is visiting at the home of William Roecker on east Center street, drank the contents of a small bottle containing iodine, about 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. The little one suffered great pain and Dr. A Rhu was hastily summoned.

J. W. Klinefelter and Mr. and Mrs. H. J Klinefelter have returned home after a pleasant visit in Big Rapids, Michigan They report fine crops, and are very much pleased with the location of the country. While there a pleasant surprise was tendered their brother, Jacob Klinefelter, the party being made up entirely of Ohio people, about seventy in all They presented him with some very fine presents.

ATTEMPTS TO END HER LIFE

Former LaRue Girl Drinks Carbolic Acid.

A BROTHER FINDS HER IN ST. LOUIS

He Is Displeased with Her Manner of Living and They Quarrel—He Says He Never Wants To See Her Again—She Is Now in the Hospital.

A special from St. Louis, dated August 26, states that Edith Bell Thomasson, a daughter of Richard Thomasson, a well-known farmer, residing near La Rue, drank carbolic acid, because her brother, Samuel Thomasson, had found her and was displeased with her environs.

The girl is about nineteen years of age and left La Rue three years ago. Some time ago her brother learned she was in St. Louis, and he went there. He found her in a house at No. 2106 Morgan street. Angry because of her manner of living, the brother quarreled with her, saying he never wanted to see her again. Shortly afterward, she took the poison, and now lies at the City hospital in a serious condition.

LARGE NUMBER WILL ATTEND

Laying of Corner-Stone of New School Building.

Right Rev. J. M. Mackey Will Officiate at the Services—A Soliciting Committee Is Appointed—Dinner and Supper Will Be Served.

The corner-stone of the fine new St. Mary's Catholic school will be laid Sunday afternoon, September 17, at 3 o'clock. Right Rev. J. M. Mackey will lay the stone, and Father M. Mulvihill will make the address. It is expected that large delegations from the surrounding towns will be present to witness the ceremonies.

Dinner will be served on this day in the basement of the church between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, while supper will be served following the ceremony.

Mrs. Nora Kelly was appointed chairman of the soliciting committee and the following were appointed members of the committee by Father Joseph Denning, Sunday: Mrs. J. F. Prendergast and Mrs. A. C. Edmondson, first ward; Mrs. John Darmody and Mrs. P. Kelly, second ward. Mrs. C. F Hess, Mrs. M. Breen, Mrs. F. A. Schroeter and Mrs. Frank Huber, third ward. Mrs. J. Nulk, Mrs. Frank Krack, Mrs. P. Neidig, Mrs. John Stark, Mrs John Dwyer and Mrs. M. J. Sullivan, fourth ward. The money raised by the committee will go into the fund for the building of the new school.

Russel Sonday of Bucyrus, aged seventeen years, was arrested at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon by Officer Fitzell. Sonday is wanted in Bucyrus for stealing a gold watch.

JOHN WATERS DIES AT ADVANCED AGE

Funeral Held at Otterbein Chapel Monday Morning.

Prospect, Aug. 28.—[Special.]—John Waters, aged eighty-three years, passed away at the home of his son, Grant, in Woodland, Saturday evening about 5 o'clock, as the result of dropsy, complicated with old age. The deceased is quite well known throughout the county.

Eight children are left to mourn his death. They are William and John Waters of Springfield, Daniel and Grant Waters of Woodland, Mrs. Elias Foos and Mrs. M. Neimeyer, residing near Marion; Mrs. George Retterer of Prospect and Mrs. John DeTurk, residing in Michigan.

The funeral was held at the Otterbein chapel at 10 o'clock this morning, followed by interment in Otterbein cemetery.

WILLIAM HYATT BADLY INJURED

Face Is Cut and Skull Probably Fractured.

LaRue, Aug. 28.—[Special.]—William Hyatt was badly injured while employed in the erection of a building for S. A. Raub, two miles and a half southwest of LaRue, Saturday afternoon. In swinging an ax he struck a clothesline, causing the ax to rebound in some manner, striking him on the side of the head, cutting a deep gash and probably fracturing his skull. His injuries are pronounced serious.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN ABCESS

Floyd Ollen Dies at Parents' Home at Martel.

Illness Results, It is Believed, from Poison Absorbed While Working in a Coal Mine in Indiana—Funeral Held Sunday.

Floyd Ollen, aged nineteen years, died August 24 at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ollen, at Martel. Death was caused by an abscess of the back, superinduced, it is thought, by some poisoned condition existing in a coal mine at Terre Haute, Indiana, where the young man had been employed. He became ill two weeks ago and sent for his mother, who brought him to their home at Martel August 21. His condition rapidly grew worse until his entire system apparently was affected. He had been working in the Terre Haute mine for two or three years.

The funeral was held at the home, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial took place at West Point.

Officers Elected.

The officers elected at the third annual reunion of the Cook-Hamilton families held at the fairground, Friday, were Mrs. William Beavers, president; Miss Imo Scofield, vice president; F. E Thomas, secretary, and Mrs Allie Mahaffy, treasurer. It was decided to hold the fourth annual reunion at the fairground the third Thursday in August, 1906.

Writ of Execution.

A writ of execution was issued from the court of Justice Charles H. Conley, August 26, against Fred Lutz and others in favor of Frank Schrote. Schrote seeks to recover $16.50, the amount of a meat bill.

FORMER CHORUS GIRL WHO WILL RECEIVE MORE THAN $2,000,000.

Goldie Mohr, the former chorus girl, who by a settlement with the relatives of her deceased husband, Alan W. Wood of Pittsburg, will receive a fortune estimated at more than $2,000,000, was by the will bequeathed but one-ninth of the estate Inasmuch as this would have amounted to much less than her dower right Mrs. Wood announced her intention of attempting to break the will. It is even said that the preliminary steps had been taken when the compromise by which the former chorus girl is to receive one-fourth of the entire estate was effected.

RAID IS MADE ON GAMBLERS

Proprietor of Joint and Others Arrested.

PUTS UP $10 FOR HIS APPEARANCE

The Occurence Creates Considerable Excitement—Men Try To Get Away, but Suddenly Change Their Minds—Bluecoats Display Their Shooting Irons—Police News.

Another gambling joint was raided by the police, Saturday night. This time Louis Giofritta, proprietor of a north Main street saloon, was caught, together with five other men. The raid was conducted about 10:30 o'clock by Captain Patterson, assisted by Officers McDonough, Cusic and Worthington.

The men were taken to police headquarters in the patrol wagon. Giofritta put up $10 for his own appearance and five dollars each for the other five men. The raid created considerable excitement. When the officers marched in upon them there was a rush made on the part of all to get away, but they changed their minds suddenly at sight of the guns displayed by the bluecoats.

At police headquarters, the men gave their names as Joseph Mohan, Charles Kellum, William Smith, "Red" White and Frank James.

James Annet, residing north of town, was arrested for drunkenness, Saturday night. He was released Sunday morning. The other Saturday night drunks were Noah Uppergraff, north Main street, and John Plighter, found in a paralyzed condition near police headquarters, by Wagon Driver Fitzell.

A STATEMENT IS MADE BY J. P. MAY

Regarding Story Told by Heston, the Columbus Autoist.

J. P. May takes issue with the statement of Frank Heston, clipped from the Delaware Gazette and printed in the Star of August 24, regarding the automobile accident which occurred near Waldo August 18.

Mr. May states that the story published in the Star of August 19 was correct, save that there was no display of firearms, whatever. He claims that his rig was damaged as a result of the accident to the extent of $65, as appraised by a local carriage firm, without fault on his part and through the fault of Heston. The latter, he says, agreed to leave a $50 check at the Marion County Bank company's bank, to pay for the repairs to the rig, this agreement being reached between himself and Heston without any threats, intimidation or restraint on his part. He says that Heston, disregarding his agreement, caused his check to be protested and that, unless he recovers from Heston, he will be a sufferer as a result of the occurence to the extent of $65.

FINE MAGAZINE COLT PISTOL

Is Found in Store of Ringer & Jennings.

Is Likely the Property of Jimmy Kane, the Burglar, Who Is Captured by the Police Last Thursday Evening—A Fine Weapon.

While looking over the stock of dress suit cases on an upper shelf, Monday Perry Ringer of the firm of Ringer & Jennings, found a fine magazine Colt pistol of thirty-two caliber where it is presumed it was concealed by Jimmy Kane, the burglar who was caught in the store last Thursday night.

The weapon is a fine one and shows but little evidence of having been carried any length of time. It is numbered 16,414, and it is thought that, through the makers, evidence can be secured as to what firm sold the weapon and from this something of the identity of Kane may be learned. The weapon was turned over to Chief Cornwell soon after the find.

In a Runaway.

Albert Houghton and a lady friend had an exciting experience in a runaway about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. While driving on Davids street the horse took fright at a passing car and started to run Houghton jumped out and grabbed the animal, ending its flight. The phaeton was somewhat damaged.

Making Settlement.

The relatives of George Seiter made a settlement of his difficulties at the office of Justice Charles H. Conely, August 26. They have agreed to pay all of his obligations so far as his arrest and sentence to the workhouse are concerned. They have also announced their determination to support the children.

WHILE RIDING A HORSE TO WATER

Clarence Mortell Is Thrown and Painfully Injured.

While riding a horse to water on the Kyle farm, two miles and a half south of the city, today, Clarence Mortell, aged fourteen years, was thrown and was found in an unconscious condition a few minutes later. He was taken to the house, where Dr. H. Chisholm was summoned and an examination developed that he had sustained a fracture of the collar bone and other slight injuries. He was brought to the home of his parents, who live on Pleasant street, this city.

The boy was employed by William McNally, who operates a hay-baler, and had started to water the horse before eating dinner.

BURR HERDMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Is Forgotten During Excitement of Fire.

He Is in His Room When Blaze Is Discovered, and Later Is Found in an Unconscious Condition—Slight Property Damage.

Burr Herdman, a bartender, narrowly escaped death, and damage to the saloon of the National Liquor company on north Main street to the extent of probably $50 occurred, in consequence of a fire, Monday afternoon about 1 o'clock.

The fire started from the hot plates in the kitchen of the restaurant connected with the bar-room. Herdman, who tends bar at night, was sleeping in an upstairs room, and in the rush to put out the fire he was forgotten.

"My God! Herdman must be dead," cried some one, and Fred Lutz and others ran to his room, where he was found unconscious. He was dragged to the open, where he soon revived.

An alarm called out the fire department and the fire was extinguished in about twenty minutes. It appears that the hot plates melted the zinc on the gas range, setting fire to the wall in the rear of the range.

AN ESPYVILLE MAN DRINKS AMMONIA

He Falls to the Floor in Great Agony.

Is Victim of a Joke—A Doctor Is Hastily Summoned and Proper Emetics Administered—Is Soon Revived—Some Particulars.

A foolish joke came near costing the life of Samuel Rush, Espyville's well-known town constable, Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock. Rush and Tilden Manley came to the city together and while meandering on north Main street they entered the new saloon of Theodore Oser of Wabash, Indiana. At the invitation of the proprietor, Rush and his companion sampled several brands of drinks from the bottles.

"Here's a nice drink," said Manley to Rush. "Just try it." And Rush upturned the bottle and took several swallows before he realized what he was doing. The bottle contained ammonia. Rush is said to have fallen to the floor in great agony. A doctor was hastily summoned and the victim of the "joke" was found to be deathly sick. Emetics were administered and he revived about two hours later sufficiently to return to his home.

REUNION OF THE PORTER FAMILY

Members Meet at Green Camp Saturday.

About Sixty Are in Attendance—A Fine Dinner Is Served—Organization Is Perfected—Officers Elected. Guests from a Distance.

The second annual reunion of the Porter family was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs D. H. Porter of Green camp, Saturday, and was quite well attended.

The company present numbered about sixty, and the day was passed very pleasantly. A fine dinner was also served.

During the afternoon the organization for future reunions was perfected by the election of J C. Porter, president. Arthur Porter, secretary; M. D. Porter, J. C Porter and Arthur Porter, members of the executive committee.

Those present from a distance were F. H. Bogardus and family of Mansfield, Arliss Porter, Mrs. G. E. Lingle of Princeton, Michigan; Mrs. William Townley and daughter of Akron, M. D. Porter and family, and W C Porter and family and Mrs. A. L. Porter and family of this city.

L. C. BOWLUS & CO.

A Money Saver. Tan Shoes and Oxfords at 50 CENTS on the DOLLAR. Buy Them for School Shoes.

L. C. Bowlus & Co.

Solitaire Diamond Rings....

A collection surpassing in excellence of quality and beauty anything ever exhibited in Marion before. Will be glad to talk with you about that engagement ring.

Nelson & Sons.

ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY

Opposite Star Office

STEVENS

Rifles, Shotguns, and Ammunition.

Haberman Hardware Co.

HOME WEDDING IS SOLMENIZED

Miss Mary Garberson Weds Mr. James Williams.

PLEASING AFFAIR AT BRIDE'S HOME

The Ceremony, Performed by Rev. J. H. Bethards, Is Witnessed Only by Immediate Relatives — Wedding Journey to Jamestown, New York. Surprise to Friends.

A wedding that will come as a surprise to many in this city and at Caledonia took place at the home of Mrs. Carrie C. Garberson, No. 400 south State street, Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, when Miss Mary Garberson, a daughter of Mrs. Garberson, and Mr. James Williams of Caledonia plighted their marriage vows. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, Rev. J. H. Bethards, presiding elder of the Defiance district of the Methodist Episcopal church. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. There were no attendants.

Following a bridal supper, Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on a wedding trip to Jamestown, New York.

The bride is popular and possessed of splendid accomplishments. She graduated last year from Marion High school. Mr. Williams is the Big Four agent at Caledonia, where he has resided a number of years and is regarded in high esteem by all who know him.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®